BSA
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 94— BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 21, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th April	MACEDONIA		11,086
3rd May.	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISER-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

x Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* ,, ,, ,, CHINA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	MATIANA	8,965
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th April.	ALIPORE		5,273
29th April.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813
27th May.	SOUDAN x	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
1st June	A Steamer		
9th July	A Steamer*		
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
5th August	SICILIA x		6,813
19th ,,	SOUDAN x	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
17th Sept.	A Steamer*		
3rd Oct.	SARDINIA		6,684
15th ,,	SICILIA x	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

† Calls at Shanghai.
x Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
21st April ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
23rd ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
30th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 103.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	16th Apr.	24th April.
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6785	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Negato Maru		5901	28th ,,	11th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	300	240	150	122
Kobe	615	330	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi vis., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of loans to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of put stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq.. (Off.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 5
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
Conjeevereram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur	Vizianagram
	Vizagaptam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	2,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs.	60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch an Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gat Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS.—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.

H. B. SHIVDASANI,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

B. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

BONDS FOR SALE.

Instalment of Rs. 10 a month will Secure in
10 years Rs. 1,580,—15 years Rs. 2,790 and
20 years Rs. 4,410.
All Bonds convertible into ready cash at any time Plus guaranteed Profit between five and twenty years but
If left unconverted for some more period yields a marvellous result. Smaller and Greater.
Instalments are also accepted and Bonds issued guaranteeing proportionate Amount.
Rules mailed to bona fide parties.
Apply: BOND DEPARTMENT
THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, DELHI.
(3)

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

WHAT IS
RADIOLITE?
MOST BATTERY TROUBLES ARE DUE TO
SULPHATION.

RADIOLITE } prevents sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.

Here is what the Government Electrical Engineer says of RADIOLITE:—
"There is no doubt that it very satisfactorily removes any sulphation in the Battery."
The International Motor Company, Bombay says:—
"We have found the chemical quite satisfactory."
Numerous other testimonials can be seen on application, but the best will be your own, if you try a tin.

Apply for full particulars to

WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS:—RADIOLITE,
Agricultural and other Machinery Importers, 53 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE

We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK

is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	.. From Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits ..	.. ,, Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits ..	.. ,, Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits	.. ,, Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm ..	.. ,, Rs.	
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6 ..	.. For	
Soft Dress Shirts 6 ..		
Warm Wool Socks 6 ..		
Warm Dressing Gowns ..		

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also at moderate prices.

HOAR &

TRAVELLERS' OU
BOMB

THE ARYA PATH

LODGING AND
HINDOOS AND

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY.
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALING SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK with knowledge of Shorthand and Typewriting. Salary Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply to: THE POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road.
A R10279

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a Mofussil Mill. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10281

WANTED.—One MECHANIC, knowing electric work and one mine experienced men accustomed to duties required. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to DIWAN, MANSAB, Bundi State.
A 19466

WANTED—HEAD CASHIERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS, and Inspectors for the Branches of a Bank about to be opened throughout the country. References of good standing and security essential. Apply to Box No. 1[illegible] Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19460

WANTED—A LADY PHYSICIAN, (SOCIAL ASSISTANT SURGEON of L.C.P.S preferred) for a hospital in Bombay. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R102[illegible]

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualification. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary the Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 10, Bank Street, Rangoon.
A 10412

[illegible] President, [illegible] the place [illegible]

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET from 1st May, either for residential or office purposes Second floor of a building, situate at Picket Road, behind the Small Causes Court. Apply to Mrs. M. A. ROGAY, Bungalow No. 1, Khar Road, Bandra.
C 10275

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Two 2nd floor FLATS in Pratt's Building, Hughes Road, all modern conveniences, electric light and fan, gas stove, rent Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to size. Apply sharp to T. E. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C19250

TO LET—BALLARD ESTATE, Wittet Road, one GARAGE, OFFICES and RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS with suitable partitions in "Ahmedabad" and "Shahibag" Houses. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 69, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R10182

TO BE LET.—HORNBY VILLARD, SEA VIEW on the foreshore. Ideal flats consisting of 3 bed rooms with English baths attached hot and cold water arrangement, tiled flooring, rent very reasonable. For further particulars apply to HARIA AND CO., House and Estate Agents, 59, Esplanade Road. Tel. [illegible].
C 18962

HOTELS.

HIMALYA HOTEL—Tall-Tal, Naini Tal just above the Motor Terminus, overlooking the Lake. First class hotel on cosmopolitan line. Comfortably furnished rooms, electric lights and pipe water. Excellent cuisine to suit all tastes. For terms etc., please apply to the MANAGER, Mr. W. N. GANGULEE, M.C.A. (London).
H R10276

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—Secondhand English 3 seater FORD, 20 H.P. perfect running order, with accessories. Apply Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R10274

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONVALESCENCE at Juhu is sure certificate for sanitarium, also Pandit Motilal Nehru staying at Juhu expresses his satisfaction with the coolness of the place, which is owing to the shady mangroves and gently rolling ocean in front. A very desirable plot of 6,500 yards at Juhu, facing the sea and suitable for sanitarium is for sale. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."
G R10278

FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity for LAUNDRY MEN.—Workshop fully equipped with electric washer, hydro-extractor, glazer and a large open compound containing well, [illegible] etc., Box No. 196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
10257

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 1 Branch, Imperial Mills.—FOR SALE—A few tine ROVING FRAMES. Year 1922. Can be seen working by applying to THE MANAGER, Imperial Mills, Mahalaxmi.
K 19483

SPORTS.

OWNERS AND TRAINERS are reminded that the first entries for the Mysore races close on 1st May, 1924. SADEG Z. SHAH Honorary Secretary, Mysore Races.
S 19484

ALL INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT at Mysore in June next. For gentlemen-players as well as professionals. For particulars apply to:—SADEG Z. SHAH, Mysore.
S 19485

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

[illegible]ATPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19209

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—All different, 25 Mexico 12as. 10 Irish Free State 8as. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD. Allahabad.
L 19413

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.

Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."

Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use".

Vol. 3.—"Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.

Vol. 4.—"As told by Satisfied Customers."

Sent free on request.

Address:—

COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM P.O.

COCHIN STATE.

T 19453

HENNA (MENHDHI)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leavse and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 10199

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House,

Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever.

EVERY NOW and AGAIN!

There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.

BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,

118 Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 8-8. Carborundum Stroppers Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" strroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R10189

TENDERS ARE INVITED for laying and Equipment of a Light Railway. Apply for particulars. Capitalists desiring to become partner may also communicate to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 19464

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

CONTRACT for electric lights upto 300 lamps in the Dohad Municipal area will be given by public auction on 1st May 1924, at 3 p.m. in the Municipal Office. Contractors should present themselves on the day when the conditions will be read.

PRESIDENT,
Dohad Municipality.
C19488

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ICE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

ON and from April 7th, 1924, the rate of ICE will be Rs. 2/8 per 100 lbs. and half anna per pound retail at the following Depots:—

THE CITY ICE SUPPLYING COMPANY, Byculla Bridge.

THE BOMBAY CHRYSTAL ICE WORKS, Love Lane, Byculla.

THE DHANJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagon.

THE SUNAWALLA ICE FACTORY Grant Road.

THE BOMBAY ICE MFG. CO., LTD., Kochin Street, Fort.

THE CITY ICE STALLS, 310-16, Crawford Market.

19395

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby notified that it has been found necessary to postpone the introduction of the Automatic System from the 26th April, to 17th May, 1924. The transfer will take place at midnight.

C. ROBINSON,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th April, 1924.
C19482

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1924, at 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Amadrao Keshavrao Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Hussenbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhusein as the mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors Messrs. Hussenbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhusein and Sulemanji Abdulhusein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Hussenbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhusein and Sulemanji Abdulhusein the mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Amadrao Keshavrao Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,231 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 775 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (12), (13), 3761 (15), 3761 (16), 3761 (17), 3761 (18) and Street Nos. 530A, 530A, 530C, 530E, 530H and 530I. Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 25th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. at the premises the Materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 176, 177, 735, Case No. 221, 402, Naigaum Road.

Building Street Nos. 825, 826, 828, 877, 946, 453, 453A, 453B, 1082, 439A, 440, 446/48, 411, 489, 444, 445, 489, Case Nos. 250, 252, 260, 677, 11, 49, 52, 53, Sewree Cross Road.

Building Street Nos. 563, 563B, 564, 564B, to E, Case Nos. 775, 776, Sewree Cross Road (Glass Factory and Bunglow).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1924.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Events for one year with a full character sketch costs Re. 1 only. First part life reading in 10 items (finance, marriage, profession) etc., costs Re. 10 only. State time and date of either birth or of writing letter. Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nuwara Eliya Ceylon, "I have also tried many Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL Hotel, Nizampatam, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL DRAMA

"THUNDERING DAWN"

7 Reels—To-night and This Week.

TWO WOMEN STRUGGLED FOR THE SOUL OF A WASTREL!

Gaiety at its height! Weird, seductive melodies of the Orients, where graceful bodies swayed through soft lights and no one cared for the morrow. Across the floor the queen stepped; a siren in soul, and brazen with the conquests of unnumbered men. Straight to the young outcast she went. By his side was his sweetheart eloquenently endeavouring to arouse his ebbing manhood. The lure of the vampire mounted to his brain, but the anguished face of his sweetheart held him back. Two women were battling each other for the soul of a man. Suddenly the mad shriek of a gale of wind smote their ears. "Typhoon!" woman screeched! Crash! The great timbers of the gilded palace splintered and fell under the impact of the terrible storm. Pandemonium reigned! Trees, houses, people, whole cities were whirled up and dashed to destruction. Close on the heels of the typhoon came the most dreaded of nature's catastrophes, the tidal wave!

In the mad rush of swirling waters the whole earth seemed doomed. In its midst, a man feebly struggled for breath and safety, and a slim girl struggled, too, for the life of a Wastrel hardly worth saving. In this cataclysm emotions and elemental fury is enacted the most dramatic scene of adventurous love ever shown on the screen.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

"THE GREATEST OF ALL MELODRAMATIC THRILLERS"

THUNDERING DAWN

FEATURING

J. WARREN KERRIGAN

ANNA Q. NILSSON and TOMSONTSCHI

THE BIG CAST INCLUDES

Winifred Bryson, Richard Kean, Charles Clary, Winter Hall, Anna May Wong, Edward Burns, Georgia Woodethorpe and others.

A HARRY GARSON PRODUCTION

The Programme includes the International News.

To-Day 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular

Novelty Cinema

presents TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Special 'Easter' Picture!

KOHINOOR FILM COY'S POPULAR FILM

"MALATI-MADHAV"

Being a Screen Adaptation of Bhava Bhuti's most Romantic Play.

If you really want to Enjoy your Easter Holidays you cannot see a better Picture than

"Malati-Madhav"

at your favourite Novelty Cinema!

To-Night & To-Morrow 5 Shows at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

The Most Enjoyable Programme in the Town!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Daily AT 6-30 and 10 P. M

NORMA TALMADGE

In the Greatest Picture of all

"SMILIN' THROUGH."

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 P. M.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

Featuring

LEATRICE JOY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30, and 9-30 P. M.

"ROBIN HOOD"

Featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle

Nasik:—Vijayanand Theatre.

Monday 28th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T),

MANAPAMAN.

Wednesday 30th April 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T).

SATTECHE—GULAM

Proprietors—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK

Presents

"SATI-SITA"

Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays

Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179), says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in. to 6in. wide, in stock lengths about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width. F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—

The MANAGER,
Rajaborari, Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession of India you should own a copy at once. Pages 300.

Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.

1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-4-0

Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS 1 SWEEPING AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 29th inst. 1924 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweeping consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of Jowaree, bags of wheat, bags of Hirda, bags of bajree, bags of rice, empty Gas Cylinders, Empty wooden casks, Cases of Locks, lots of stones, bundles of Iron bars, bundles of gunny bags, Cases of Iron Machinery, case of forms, cases of Hardware, bale of Hussein cloth, case of dye, bales of C. P. Goods, bundles of planks, empty Iron drums, case of ink tablets, iron beams, bundles of iron sheets, bundles of wooden toys, cases of oilman stores, case of tea, case of luggage, bundle of blankets, baskets of empty bottles, bundles of fresh dates, bundles of jagree, bags of sweeping grain bundles of cotton, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that of 50 per cent will be required. However, in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount, shall have to be paid and the goods to be received on paying the balance within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

128, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Room the following:—

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, attorneys for Mr. Maneck Sharma Vidyaram the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hiralal Maganlal an Insolvent:—

Diamond pieces 193; Rati about 27; 2 Dismond and emerald Rings, Pearl pieces 2 about 21¾ chow; 1 necklace set with diamonds and emerald; and 1 pair diamond ear-rings.

Under instduction from Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas, attorneys for Mr. Chimanlal Bhaishanker the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hiralal Maganlal an Insolvent:—

1 Piece diamond; 63 pieces diamond about 6 Rati; 1 Diamond Head ornament.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and goods removed next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1924.

ust for COST PRICE a limited stock o
Beautiful

AMRUTANJAN

EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. lazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12 0, 64 P. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 P. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N B.—Only wholesale Stationers ne apply.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7. Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

OR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

ROYAL YAKUTI

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the [illegible] and it is enough to [illegible] that which a perfu[illegible] that which diffuses f[illegible] cord. Price per tin [illegible] Rupees Ten only. [illegible] Rajkot (Kathiawa[illegible]

I DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. CEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, April. 17.

Tele Transfers	1/4 27/32 Firm
Bar Gold	4—14—11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 17

Stockholm	16.53
Christiania	31.56
Amsterdam	11.70
Switzerland	24.76
	Yesterdays
Belgium	60.87
Athens	229.50

London April. 17

Cuban Sugar April sellers	24

London, April 17

Exchange on London in Paris	69.65
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ Italy	98,2/

London, April 17.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	
Berlin Cheques on London	54 1/2
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
„ 2 months hence	33 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver—China bought and Sold steady
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC

London, April 17.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 3/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	102 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	56 7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	46
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 1/8
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 3/4

DISCOUNTS.

London, April. 17.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/8
„ 5 per cent Rentes	26

GOLD.

Bombay, April 17.

Ready.

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Chitor	25-12-6	25-13-0	25-12-0	25-12-4
Vaisakh	25-13-0	25-13-6	25-12-6	25-13-3

Teji Mandi.
Chitor—
Vaisakh 0—5—3
Tone—Market Teji

SILVER.

Bombay, Apr. 17.

Ready:— 80—13—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	80-8-0	80-11-0	80-7-0	80-10-0
Vaisakh	80—12—0			80—14—0

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor 0—3—0
Vaisakh 1—5—0

London, April. 17.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 5/8
5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan	101 1/2
7 per cent Indian	110 1/2

Chartered Bank of India A; and China	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£ 136
National Bank of India	£ 43 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp	12 1/2

New York, April 17.

Demand Bills	4.34. 8

RUBBER

London, April 17.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June	11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	12 1/2

Tone—Firmer more doing chiefly for covering

London, Thursday, April 17.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results —

Total Bullion	£ 128,100,000	no change
Public Deposits	£ 18,400,000	Inc £ 5400,000
Other do	102,100,000	Inc 6,800 000
Govt. Securities	40,900,000	Dec. 600,000
Other Securities	74,800,000	Dec 1,1,00000
Notes & Gold	22,400,000	Inc 300,000

The Bank Reserve is 18.5 p. c. of the Liabilities

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Liverpool, April 17.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp	1000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	Nil

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot moderate demand		18.85
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		22.70
New York 11 a.m.	May	30.51—3
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	28.91—8
	Oct	25.15—3
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	30.52
	July	25.57

New York, April. 17.

	To-day's Prices
May	30.35
Futures at New York. July	28.66
Oct.	25.00
Dec.	24.40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool April 17.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	
May	17.90+24
June	
July	17.29+22
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	14.95+15
Nov.	
December	
January	
Feb.	
Mar.	
April	
Egyptians—July	21.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 17.

Months.	To-day's Price
April	18.14+24
May	17.90+24
June	17.63+20
July	17.23+16
August	16.40+19
September	15.50+06
October	14.84+04
November	14.51+04
December	14.37+03
January	14.21+04
February	14.14+04
March	14.07+05
April	14.02+03

Tone—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April. 17

Months.	To-day's price
April	21.53+38
May	21.48+38
June	21.33+33
July	21.18+28
August	20.85+28
September	20.28+28
October	19.53+28
November	19.18+28
December	19.13+28
January	19.13+28
February	19.13+28
March	19.13+28
April	19.13+28

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS. COTTON—

Liverpool, April. 17.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.20
„ „ Fully Good	12.60
„ „ Fine	13.00
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.85
„ „ Fully Good	13.25
„ „ Fine	13.75
M. G. Broach, Good	14.50
„ „ Fully Good	14.90
„ „ Fine	15.30
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.10
„ „ Fully Good	12.50
„ „ Fine	12.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April. 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		10.000
„ Exports to Continent		14.000
Futures at New York		
„ „ „	May	30.35—12
„ „ „	July	23.66—23
„ „ „	October	25.00—24
„ „ „	Dec.	24.40—19
Spot Cotton at New York		30.70—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30.75 Unchgd,
Futures „ „	May	30.34—12
„ „ „	July	20.42—21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		15 3/8
Silver—Foreign mined		64 1/2

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 17.

Total in Sight	Not received Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian „ „	
American „ „	
Other „ „	
Total Sales	26,000 „
East Indian Sales	300 „
Total Speculation	
„ „ Export	
East Indian Export	
„ „ Stock	112,000 „
„ „ Forwarded	3,500 „
„ „ Actual Export	
„ „ Imports	5,000 „
„ „ Speculation	700 „
American Afloat	29,000 „
East Indian Afloat	31,000 „
Total Afloat	119,000 „

WHEAT.

London, April 17.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs A/M Sellers	44/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs A/M Buyers	44
AUSTRALIAN A/M Buyers	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid	31/3

Tone—Firm and dearer with fair inquiry.

WHEAT Choice White Karachi. M/J Value	44/6
Wheat soft red Karachi M/J buyers	44/3
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo lbs 64 shipped to Italy and New South Wales and paid for March shipment to United Kingdom	43/6 47 3/8

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April, 17.

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta April/May Sellers	26/6
July Sellers	24/3
July/Sept, Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/

Tone—Dull

LINSEED.

London, April. 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Sellers	£ 19 3/8

Tone,—Holiday feeling on market with practically nothing doing

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net April/Done	£ 36 3/8
May/Aug Buyers	£ 36 3/8

METALS.

London, April. 17.

English best Selected Copper	63 1/8
Standard Copper G.M.B	64 3/4
Copper Braziers	85
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4
TIN BLOCK	249

BRASS

Bombay, April 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	8	0
Do	1	65	8	0
Do	1 1/4	65	8	0
Do	1 1/2	65	8	0
Do	1 3/4	65	8	0
Do	2	65	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 17

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	8	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		63	0	0
„ „ „ 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April 17

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Do.	..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No.	40-1	1	13	6
Do.	..No.	42-2	1	15	9
Do.	..No.	20	1	2	9
Do.	..No.	32	1	9	6

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, April 20,

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi	1	2	3
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	4
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longoloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Palwan	1	6	0
Chhula	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	6	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	13	0	
Hindustan	13	0	

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a sharp decline both in New York and Liverpool as compared with a week ago. Early the market declined on long liquidation and professional selling but later improved on short covering of near positions.

After the material recovery in American markets reported in our last week's circular there was a smart setback towards the middle of the week due probably to more favourable weather conditions and to a slightly pessimistic feeling in trade outlook. This breakdown however, did not last, for on the very next day prices showed an improvement which fact proved that a steadier tone was and is still in evidence. The actual strength of the position is manifested by the steadiness of the immediately near maultis notwithstanding the recent fall in prices. We still believe that the May Contract will continue to strengthen in comparison with the July as time passes. Day by day it is becoming extremely difficult to buy the ordinary qualities of cotton on the spot and the basis consequently tends to stiffen.

New crop operations have progressed under good conditions, but as already mentioned it is yet too early to form any reliable estimates of acreage or varities sown. The crop news upto now is not of much importance, as, although a late start is by no means a good thing, bad conditions at this stage can however very soon be made up by a few weeks of good weather. The laws of supply and demand at the moment are not actually exercising any definite control, with the result that the situation is getting precarious and requires to be very closely watched.

Trade reports from Manchester during the week have not been quite so satisfactory as last week. There is a feeling about that the statistical position in connection with raw cotton is bound to have a good effect on holders of stock, in view of the fact that there is an extreme necessity for a large sized crop next season. The American spot demand has remained active, showing a slight falling off from last week.

It is difficult, under prevailing conditions, to state definite views about the immediate future of the market. The statistical position looks to us extremely strong and should the market at any time give way as a result of manipulations by "Bear" operators, we would consider it a favourable opportunity to make purchases.

As regards the local market, prices since our last week's report have given way in response to easier advices reported from Home on Tuesday last. The undertone at the moment however, is good and with any sings of sharp recovery on the other side we expect our market to advance materially. Under the circumstances we recommend our frends to buy whenever prices are temporarily depressed

The demand for Ready Cotton has not been quite satisfactory. European Exporters showing very little enthusiasm whilst Japanese Houses have been moderate buyers of nice descriptions.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

		this week	last week
New York	May	31.27	30.35—92
„	July	29.67	28.66—101
„	October	25.63	25.00—63
„	December	25.05	24.40—65
Liverpool	May	18.52	17.90—62
„	July	17.81	17.23—58
„	October	15.18	14.84—34
„	January	14.52	14.21—31

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 11th inst., at Rs. 582½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 588¼ on buyers by Bulls and Commission Houses. Selling by jobbers and Offices caused the prices to decline to Rs. 585/- on the 12th inst., the market opened at Rs. 583/- and dropped to Rs. 579¼ on Commission Houses selling, but again improved to Rs. 585/- on buying by Exporting and Commissin Houses. On the 14th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 585/- and going down to Rs. 584¼ improved to Rs. 587 on Commission and Exporting Houses buying. Around this level Bears sold and the prices gave way to Rs. 582. On the 15th inst the market opened easier at Rs. 574 in sympathy with the heavy decline in America, and went up to Rs. 576¼ on buying by Bull operators. On the 16th instant the bazar opened at Rs. 577/- and improved to Rs. 580 on Commission Houses buying. On the 17th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 582½ and going up to Rs. 583¼ on Offices buying, declined to Rs. 580/- on Commission Houses selling and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 578/- steady.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 570/- on the 11th inst., and advanced to Rs. 576/- on Commission Houses buying. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 569/- on Commission Houses selling, but again recovered to Rs 576¼ on general buying. On selling by Bears the market again dropped to Rs. 564¼ and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 568¼ on the 17th instant. Whilst July Oomra opened at Rs. 574 on the 11th inst., and touching Rs. 578/- declined to Rs. 570½ on Offices selling. Buying by Bulls the values improved to Rs. 578/- but again gave way to Rs. 566¼ on Commission Houses and general selling and closed steady at Rs. 569½ on the 17th inst. F.G. Bengal May opened at Rs. 541/- on the 11th inst., and closed at Rs. 535/- on the 17th inst., the highest being Rs. 542/- and the lowest Rs. 532. Whilst July opened at Rs. 545 and closed at Rs. 539/- the higest being Rs. 546/- and the lowest being Rs. 536.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

"LATEST INVENTION"
ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

RONUK
FURNITURE CREAM
Quickly and easily gives a brilliant and lasting polish which will neither smear nor fingermark and to which dust will not adhere. Sold in bottles and blue jars, the latter making attractive vases when empty.
Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.
RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

PRICES REDUCED.
All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

THE FAMOUS GOLD WRIST "LIGA" WATCHES
KEEP TIME TO THE VERY MINUTE
SOLD UNDER VALUE REFUND GUARANTEE
At Prices unobtainable elsewhere
Illustrated Catalogue sent on request
CADER & Co. Ltd.,
York House, Fort, Colombo.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.
Annapurna Cooker Co.
No. B/01, P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co. Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN COTTON.

MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, April 20.

A great deal has been written recently in criticism of the statistical count of American cotton by the U.S. Census Bureau, but an examination of their returns over a series of years would seem to show that the necessary corrections are as a rule practically negligible. Their running count for 18 years has never required any readjustment, after their usually very moderate annual addition "to balance distribution."

It has, therefore, occurred to us to present to our friends in the following table a comparison of those statistics as of March 1st for 10 years including to-day's final count of cotton ginned, together with the subsequent figures for March/July for the last 9 years. The figures are only for cotton in the United States, without linters, and in thousands of Bales:

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	191	1916	1915
Opening Stocks.....	2.088	2,831	6,534	3,563	4,287	3,450	2,720	3,140	3,933	1,366
Census Crop	10,159	9,729	7,978	13,271	11,326	11,906	11,248	11,364	11,068	15,906
Imports to Feb. 28....	166	336	253	156	433	76	100	165	254	168
Total Supply to Feb. 28	12,413	12,897	14,765	16,990	16,046	15,432	14,088	14,669	15,258	17,440
Consumption and Exports to Feb. 28....	7,898	7,557	7,329	6.233	8,099	6,407	6,870	7,968	7,195	8,433
Stocks March 1st	4 515	5,340	7,436	10,757	7.947	9,025	7,198	6,701	8,063	9,007
Of Which										
Mill Stocks	1,578	2,021	1,597	1.335	1,874	1,559	1,694	2,167	1,985	1,654
Public Storage etc....	2,485	2,803	4.222	5,497	3.504	4,532	3,423	3,435	3,971	4,075
Elsewhere	452	516	1,617	3,925	2,569	2,934	2,081	1,099	2,107	2,278
Percentage of Supply remaining on March 1st	36	42	50	63	50	58	5(	46	53	52
Balance Of Season										
Imports March 1 to July 31	?	134	99	55	250	121	117	123	167	196
Errors, burnt, city crop, etc.....	?	544	61	127	233	91	119	1(	8	221
Supply for March—July	?	6,018	7,596	10,939	8,430	9,237	7,431	6,843	8,238	9,424
Consumption and Exports March July....	?	3,930	4,765	4,404	4,866	4,951	3,945	4,123	5,098	5,487
Closing Stock.....	?	2,088	2,831	6,535	3,564	4,286	3,149	2,720	3,140	3,937

The striking features are the paucity of supplies remaining on March 1st as compared with former years, and the outgo for seven months of practically 8,000,000 Bales, or around the largest figures in the table. The trend of the statistics is decidely in the direction of complete exhaustion of supplies before long unless larger crops are raised either in the United States or elsewhere.

Incidentally, it looks as if the market should pay more attention to the continued large exports and the increasing European takings than to the tales of curtailment by American mills, which may awake later to the realization that their supplies for the late summer have slipped away from them.

The possibility is growing that the situation may become still more aggravated by a poor start of the crop for which preparations are now being made. The weather continues very unfavourable with heavy rain or snow almost daily and it seems already fairly certain that planting will be very late in South Texas, which furnishes most of the early cotton. It is too early to worry much about the balance of the cotton belt, although ploughing is being seriously interfered with almost everywhere.

It appears to us that under present conditions there is little room for any decline of consequence, with quite a probability of higher prices and we advise our friends to take advantage of weak spots for purchases.

NORDEN'S COTTON CONSUMPTION CLOCK.

TIME vs. TAKINGS.

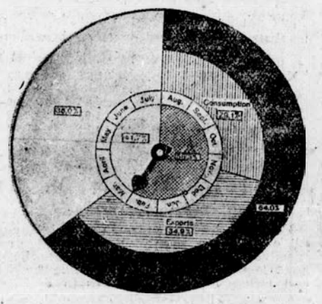
YEARS' SUPPLY.

Stocks Aug. 1	2,087,919	Bales
Crop	10,081.000	Bales
Imports to Feb. 29	166,102	Bales
Total	12,335,021	Bales

OFFTAKE TO FEB. 29.

Consumption	3,594,992	Bales
Exports	4,304,550	Bales
Total	7.899,542	Bales

THE STROKE OF SEVEN.



TIME.

Gone 58.3 per cent.
Left 41.7 per cent .

COTTON.

Gone 64 per cent.
Left 36 per cent.

Supply figures are the latest available, Cotton in America only. Offtake figures are those of the Census Bureau's monthly reports. Linters excluded throughout.

MUSLIMS AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give publicity to the following few lines in the columns of your widely circulated and highly esteemed paper.

The control of Government over primary education in this Presidency is to be transferred to the Local Bodies. This step, no doubt, marks a descisive development of self-governing institutions. Yet it may be said that, looking to the variety of people in this country and the concurrent interests in the matters of progress and self-development the transference is apt to effect retardation in the cause of Mahomedan education.

The Mahomedan education in order to remain at its present pitch of popularity should not be interfered by a change in its present cirriculum. The Government have in contemplation the appointment of a supervisor over each area comprising of 150 approved schools holding at least 6000 students. This useful device will not accelerate the progress of Muslim education unless independently of this post of a supervisor, a Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector is retained for each district as is the case at present. The number of students should not be taken into consideration while such officer is to be appointed. For, this latter officer is better expected to know the needs and requirements of the Mahomedans and consequently in the course of his supervision he is better fitted to discover a remedy for the genuine drawbacks in the progress of Urdu schools. Without this, no real progress is possible and the Mahomedan education is bound to suffer a good deal.

Similarly the matter of reconstituting the School Board shortly in view of the Government from the proposals advanced in this direction, it is understood that only one Mahomedan will have the chance of being a member in the School Board. This proposition leaves very little chance for a single Mahomedan to be represented in the School Committee. This state of affairs is quite unsatisfactory. At least, the strength of Mahomedan representation in the School Board should be one-fourth of the total strength according to Lucknow resolution, out of which one at least must be elected in the School Committee. Then only it is possible that the cause of Mahomedan education will be well represented and attended to. Finally it is of extreme importance both for the Government and as well as for all the sections of the public that the Administrative Officer be appointed from the present staff as this officer would naturally be an experienced one, who will be likely from the educational department.—Yours, etc.

HIFZURRAHMAN.

BORAH BURGLAR'S FATAL FALL

On Friday morning two Borah burglars entered a five-storeyed building, situate at Bhajipala Lane when on the fifth floor they were seen by one of the tenants who raised an alarm one of the thieves was arrested on the second floor. The other in attempting to escape by means of a water pipe slipped and fell. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the G. T. Hospital where his skull was found to have been fractured and he died a few hours later. The thief who was arrested gave his name as Kasum Ibrahim but was unable to give the name of the other who died in the hospital as he said, he woke him up at 3 a.m. when he was sleeping on the verandah of a shop and they both went together to the house. No one could identify the body of the deceased who appeared to be a Borah aged about thirty.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting from a fall.

DEATH FROM FRACTURE OF SKULL.

On Friday at 4-15 a.m. Michael Nolan, (45) a European was found lying unconscious and bleeding from injuries on the head, nose and mouth, on the sloping end of the down platform of the Mazagaon Station soon after an up-local train had left the station. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where it was found that his skull had been fractured and he died soon after the admission.

At the Coroner's inquest William Harrington a mechanic at Kalyan identified the body of the deceased, who, he said, was known to him as Michael Nolan. Deceased was once employed as a driver in the G. I. P. Railway. Latterly, he had been employed in the City Improvement Trust. Witness last saw him alive on the 10th instant when the deceased told him that his (deceased's) wife as at Poona and that he was living at Byculla. Deceased was of intemperate habits and was not happy in his domestic affairs. Deceased had told witness that he was going to Madras.

Dr. J. Donnelland House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, said death was due to fracture of the skull and heomorrhage. His breath smelt of alcohol.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting apparently from a fall on the platform of the Mazagaon Station, but there was no evidence to show how that had occurred.

COUNCIL DEADLOCKS.

HOW TO SOLVE THEM.

PT. NEHRU ON SWARAJISTS' WORK.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a largely attended meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidlalaya on Friday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered a lecture on "Deadlocks and their Solution."

"MASTERS OF INDIA'S DESTINIES."

Mr. V. J. Patel said the topic of the present time was the debate in the House of Commons. That debate conclusively proved that the British Government and the British people had no desire to grant responsible Government to India. Whatever their professions might be, he was absolutely convinced that they did not mean business. They said a Royal Commission was premature. But Indians did not want a Royal Commission, and they never asked for one! The resolution of the Assembly was for a representative Round Table Conference to frame the constitution of Swaraj for India on the principle of self-determination. That ruled out the idea of a Royal Commission, because the idea of a Royal Commission was based on the Government of India Act, the preamble of which expressly laid down that the British Government were to be the judges of the time and measure of real advance; but when he (Mr. Patel) gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee in 1919 he had repudiated the idea of the claim of the British Parliament, or the British people, to be the judges of India's destinies. The people of India alone could be the arbiters of their destinies and no other people in the world had any right to govern India. The people of India alone had the right to govern themselves, and it was on that principle that Indians repudiated the suggestion made in the Montagu-Chelmsford report that the British people were to be the judges of the time and measure of each advance. Indians said: "No, the British people had no right to be the judges!" The reply of Prof. Richards was that a Royal Commission was premature, because the Government of India had already started an enquiry. What was that enquiry? It was to enquire into the shortcomings of the present Government of India Act, which the Swarajists were determined not to work. The Swarajists were determined to obstruct the Government at each and every step! They were determined to make the administration through Councils impossible! What enquiry was needed now? The Swarajists had proved to the whole world that they were not there to work the reforms. The Swarajists were there to obstruct; they were determined not to allow the Government any peace of mind! The Swarajists were determined not to have any peace of mind themselves, until and unless their national demands were granted. They were talking of the Government of India enquiry, but the Swarajists would have nothing to do with it! He was absolutely certain that if the Royal Commission were granted, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to keep the coalition in the Assembly of the Swarajists and Nationalists together. He thanked God that the Royal Commission was refused. Even if the Commission were granted, the Swaraj Party would have had nothing to do with it. Was the British Government asking the people of India to swallow the bitter pill of the Government of India enquiry by a soft word? There was a large body of people who had refused to take part in these reforms and unless these people were reconciled it was of no use at all. It was a bitter pill coated with sugar by those soft words! The only way to establish a kind of contact, between the Government and the Swarajists, was to have a Round Table Conference consisting not only of the representatives in the Assembly but also of National leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Mahomed Ali. Did they think that a band of leaders was going to barter away the liberties of the people? That was why they wanted a Round Table Conference. The Swarajists knew that they did not represent the people of India. They were in the Councils merely by the courtesy of the people and the Congress, and unless the National Congress was reconciled it was the bounden duty of the Swarajists to fight clean, fight hard and fight to the finish! The Swarajists knew that they could not move anything in the Assembly unless their Nationalist friends were with them. Without a majority, which they had managed to get in the Assembly, they could not do anything. He did not know how long the union would last, and time alone would show that. The Swaraj Party were, however, determined to carry out the programme of the party. They were not there for the purpose of co-operation, but for the purpose of non-cooperation! He saw no non-cooperation in India except in the Assembly and the Councils, and the noncooperators knew it for a fact.

MEANING OF N. C. O.

Panditji said the Swarajists had not gone into the Councils, believing in the promises of Parliament or the British people. It was the Moderates who had gone there for that purpose. The Swaraj Party wanted to solve their own destiny and he personally never believed in the British Parliament! He had told the Government that he was willing to co-operate with them, but on his own terms. Non co-operation was not a fetish with him; where was the necessity for non-co-operation when they could get Swaraj? But their co-operation could only be given on their own terms. They had asked for a Round Table Conference on which all parties in this country, could be represented, and that Conference could determine for itself what was the best constitution for India. Government said the British Parliament were to be the judges of each measure and advance and this the Swarajists repudiated. If they expected to get anything from the British Parliament, they must altogether give up the idea after reading the debate in the Commons. Viscount Curzon said that India's position in the world should not be weakened and that the Services in India had no guarantees for the future and that the Government of India should make a statement guaranteeing their positions for the next quarter of a century. How could they reconcile the two things? Then where was the use in sending out a Commission to India? So long as the Services were there strongly entrenched they could never get any advance in Swaraj. Panditji read portions of the debate and made a running commentary on the same. Viscount Curzon said that only an infinetisimal portion of the population in India had the franchise, said the Pandit. But the Swarajists looked upon the whole population of India as voters, and not those only who had the franchise. The Swarajists wanted the whole population to be enfranchised as it would make their work of vote hunting even more easy. He was sure the whole India was at the back of Mahatma Gandhi and Government of India knew better than Viscount Curzon. Even the loyalists and co-operators asked for votes in the name of the Mahatma. Even the Servants of India people asked for votes in the name of the Mahatma. (Laughter). They said that the Mahatma was the political disciple of Gokhale and, therefore, the particular candidate trying to get into the Council—a member of the Servants of India Society—was the brother of Mahatma Gandhi. (Laughter.) And they had published all that in very big letters. (Laughter.) Prof. Richards said that they wanted to establish contact with the elected representatives of the people and how were they going to do it? Some of the English politicians were already alarmed at the rumour that the Mahatma was invited to England for consultation! How were they going to establish a contact then with Indians? Or were they only going to establish a contact with those people who were willing to co-operate with them? Indians never believed that they could get Swaraj from a foreign people. They believed that it was for them alone to achieve their destiny. It was for them alone to fight for Swaraj and win it. They could not get it at the hands of other people. The Swarajists had gone into the Councils not to win Swaraj there. They were always ready and anxious to resort to Satyagraha, if necessary, and they would do it, God willing. They had gone into the councils to show to the world that the Government of India was not being conducted with the consent of the people. They wanted to show to the world that the Government was autocratic and it had not the support of the people. It was worth going into the Councils to show it to the world. They had turned off the false mask, and destroyed the sham facade, and shown the Government in its true colours. Was that not worth going into the Councils for? As soon as it was done, their business in the Councils was over. They would now stand before the whole world and tell it what the real position was. And they would prepare the country by means of the constructive programme for the final grand struggle with the Government. They would fight hard, fight clean and fight to the finish. But fight they would. They would go to the country and prepare it before hand and the co-operation of all people was wanted for the purpose. Government had shown completely that they could govern the country without the consent of the people GOVERNMENT'S "ACHIEVEMENTS."

What had the Government done after 170 years' rule in India? Were there proper roads and enough schools for the people? The Government of Bengal had dismissed hundreds of school masters there, but he would assure them that every one of those dismissed teachers would become a Swarajist now, when he saw the injustice of the whole thing. The strength of Government lay in dividing and ruling the people. They created differences between the different communities and thus ruled over the people of India. But the people in India had one great weapon and that was Satyagraha. His party would never accept the preamble to the Government of India Act. As long as that insulting, unjust, and unnatural preamble was there they would never be satisfied with it. They would never accept that preamble, and even if they died in the struggle, their children and their children's children would fight for Swaraj which they all wanted. His advice to the British Government was to start again with a clean slate, and acknowledge it for once that it was for the people of India to determine their own destinies and not for any one else. If that was conceded, then one necessary step would have been taken forward, towards reconcilation.

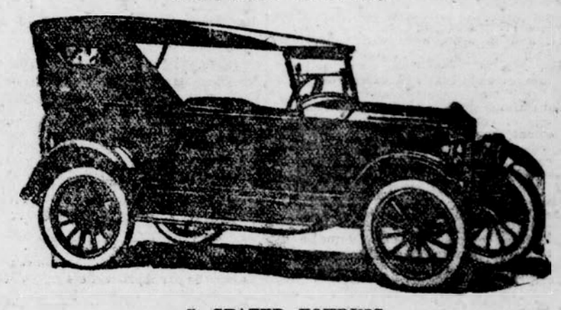
Mr. H. A. Lalji said they had shown the Government that they must bow down to the wishes of Indians and even the adverse speeches made in the Commons only showed that even the British Parliament had become uneasy about the whole situation.

The resolutions, passed by the Hindu Mahasabha at its recent sessions allowing the untouchables access to public wells, meetings, schools and public temples, are published for widespread distribution.—A.P.

The Tariff Board has notified that the procedure to consider the applications of the five industries for protection recently notified would be to hear the case of the industries concerned, to publish their evidence and then to invite the interests opposed to the grant of protection to put forward their point of view.—A.P.

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Goschen accompanied by the personal staff left Madras on 18th night by a special train for Ootacamund.

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING
FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21713.

CHALLENGE
HAVING TESTED ALL THE QUALITIES, PRICES AND GENUINENESS OF
SWADESHI ARTICLES
DURING THESE 18 YEARS OF OUR EXPERIENCE IN
SWADESHI LINES
IN INDIA
WE STILL CLAIM OUR RIGHTS
(OF) BEING
THE OLDEST AND THE RELIABLE
CHEAPEST SWADESHI STORES
THE
Bombay Swadeshi Co-op. Stores Company, Limited.
PLEASE NOTE OUR ORIGINAL ADDRESSES
BOMBAY
TIMES BUILDING, FORT.
NARSINGH MANSION,
PRINCESS STREET.
POONA
BUDHWAR PETH,
CANTONMENT
MAIN STREET.
WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL
Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the Throat and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma,** Ailments of Children, **Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and all Wasting **Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**
DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.
Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay:* LEVETUS LTD. *Madras:* WILSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

TOKYO LETTER.

PEKING AND MOSCOW.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

TOKYO, March 15.

No amount of diplomatic platitudes could ever make a Japanese believe that the British Government's plans to construct a huge Naval Base at Singapore were not directed towards him and his Motherland. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's advent into power was heartily welcomed by the Japanese editors, especially in view of his unofficial utterances on this burning topic of the day. A vein of bitterness that ran through every newspaper article, up till a few months before, branding Great Britain's ambitious scheme as highly detrimental to the safety of Japan and disturbing the peace of the Far East, was for some time replaced by a spirit of friendliness and goodwill towards the present Labour Cabinet. While the final decision of the Ministry is still hanging fire, no more illusions are entertained in this country that the construction of the Naval Base will be abandoned forever. The Labour Cabinet, in order to save faces, might pigeon-hole it for the time being or cut down its size and dimensions thus economising a few million pounds, but the general belief in this country is that the plan is sure to be revived with more vigour and enthusiasm at no distant future. Consequently, the menace to Japan is not yet over!

The Japanese official attitude might be summed up in the words of Vice-Admiral Okada, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Navy, who in the course of a newspaper interview remarked: "To speak frankly, no other international issue of recent times has so hurt the feelings of the Japanese people as the British Government's original proposal regarding a Naval Base at Singapore. Never since Japan opened her ports to world trade has she dreamed of war with England. . . It is most unpleasant for us to be compelled to think that our old friend has come to the point of thinking of conflict with us. On our part, we never considered such an eventuality until aroused by the vague challenge the Singapore scheme implied." Admiral Okada believes that if the Singapore project were abandoned. "Such a decision would give the world assurance that Great Britain is pledged to abide by the spirit of the Washington treaties and afford other nations her splendid example." Furtheron, he says: "Great Britain has nothing to fear from Japan. If Britishers will remember what Japan did during the war they should realise that the expenditure contemplated at Singapore would be only a waste. If Japan had held any ambitions inimical to British interests, the war would have afforded her a rare opportunity to carry them out." It would take years before the Japanese Navy could recover from the enormous losses suffered at the time of the last earthquake disaster. The Singapore project whether pushed forward in one form or another would not stand the scrutiny of any standard of morality, and a prominent Japanese politician told me that it would be like stabbing a friend in the back unless it were abandoned once for all.

PEKING AND MOSCOW.

Moscow can now dare to add one more to its growing number of friends. The Japanese press correspondents at Peking report that a provisional agreement tentative for the recognition of Soviet Russia by China, negotiations for which had been going on for many months, has been signed between Dr. C. T. Wang, the Chinese plenipotentiary, and M. Karahan, the Soviet envoy in the Far East. It appears, the persistent threats of the French Minister against the conclusion of a Russo-Chinese pact were not listened to by the Chinese Foreign Office. Rumours had even been given circulation to that there existed a secret understanding between America, France and Japan pledging for common action in case of their vested interests in Chinese territory being placed in jeopardy as the result of a Russo-Chinese rapprochement. The bone of contention that draws these three powers together is the Chinese Eastern Railway in which their financial, economic and above all strategic interests clash with those of either Russia or China. But the fact remains that the Railway belongs to the latter two powers who are not strong enough to defend themselves against the encroachments of alien intruders upon their soil.

China stands to gain everything and lose nothing by shaking hands with Moscow. Her shrewd diplomats, Dr. Wellington Koo, the Foreign Minister and C. T. Wang, the chief plenipotentiary, did not allow themselves to be cowed down by the open as well as covert threats of Paris and Tokyo. They have won for China the abrogation of extra territoriality, the humiliating treaties signed between the two countries before the Bolshevik revolution and Russia's share of the Boxer Indemnity. The province of Mongolia and the Chinese Eastern Railway fall more under Chinese control, as a result of the new treaty, than they ever have been during the last few decades. It is reported, the text of the pact covers six pages and is confined to 15 clauses, while attached to it is a separate agreement relative to the Chinese Eastern Railway whose eleven clauses define the status of both nations regarding its administration and providing for the appointment of five commissioners from each side with a Chinese Chief Commissioner holding the casting vote. Tokyo is now busy discussing further developments, but the future lies on the knees of gods!

"BRITISH POLICY JUSTIFIED."

Under the above heading, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, the vernacular edition of which enjoys a daily circulation of a few millions, has some very apt remarks to make regarding the deposition of Kalifa by the Turks and his expulsion from Turkish territory. Japanese press has taken a very keen interest in the affair since the news first began to be flashed across the seas. Many of them instructed their Correspondents abroad and have received lengthy messages bearing upon the Khilafat situation. While the policy of the Turks in separating religion from Politics has been highly praised in this country, fears are entertained that they have perhaps allowed themselves, by resorting to the extreme and precipitous measures, to be played into the hands of their inveterate enemies. Notwithstanding this, an enormous amount of genuine sympathy prevails in the official as well as unofficial circles for the Turkish nation which has fought so bravely, singlehandedly and against odds for the preservation of its independence. The assumption of Khilafat by the so-called King Hussein, has not received favourable comments in Japan as he is considered to be a tool of the British, and Japanese are a people always burning with a flame of patriotism—anyone who could sell his country's interests to foreigners, according to the Japanese code of chivalry, were a traitor to the Land of his birth as well as humanity, "whose death if brought about would lighten the burden of the Universe."

The Tokyo Nichi Nichi's editorial above referred to runs as follows:—"The Kingdom of Hejaz, it will be recalled, came into being in the course of the world war. The Kingdom, however, is so poor in its resources that, if we understand aright, it cannot make both ends meet except for a subsidy from the British Government. Nay, it is more. So far as we can judge, the Kingdom would not have come into existence at all, if the British Government had not guaranteed its autonomy, in the event of a successful revolt, in the early stage of the war. One reason why the British Government did this, is the fact that the Emir of Hejaz was in control of no small number of Mohamedans and looked upon by them as the real Caliph. This can be explained by the fact that the British Government gave it to understand to the Emir, when he attained independence, that he might extend his control over all the Mohamedans in the world. Now that the Sultan has been deposed and deprived of the Calibhate and Mohamedans have united in choosing the Emir as the Caliph it must be said that the far-seeing British policy has been more than justified."

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

A gradual decline in the price of Yen and its downward tendency are affording a very knotty problem to be solved by the Ministry of Finance. It is reported, the Minister of Finance is highly optimistic about the trend of events and does not believe that official interference were absolutely necessary, at the present juncture, to straighten the exchange muddle. The adverse balance of trade which is rising by leaps and bounds is considered to be a natural corollary of the reconstruction problems. On the other hand, the authorities are exercising stringent control over the unnecessary export of gold as well as taking positive measures to keep an eye over the import business. Export trade is being very enthusiastically encouraged even at the expense of national funds, and a special Investigation Board has been established to take charge of the Financial affairs connected thereto. Financial experts opine that artificial endeavours to raise the price of Yen would prove disastrous to national interests in the long run. Things are expected to improve a great deal within the next few months when after the expiry of the duty-free period the importing capacity of the country would have been greatly exhausted. Moreover, official measures to curtail imports and find better methods for the prosperity of the export business are also expected to make themselves felt in no distant future. The present depreciation in the value of the Yen is by common consent considered to be only a temporary phenomenon.

The promotion of foreign trade is one of the principal items in the Government's financial programme. It is considered to be the only remedy conducive to the economic reconstruction of the country after the ravages brought about by the last earthquake disaster. The Chugai Shogyo, a powerful commercial organ advocates the "curtailment of national budget, frugality in consumption, adjustments of business enterprises, the adoption of machines of new invention and new systems of business management" for the purpose of producing excellent goods and thus compete with Japan's commercial rivals in the market of the world. Liberal funds under official supervision are being advanced by semi-official banks for Japanese commerce and enterprises in China, India and the South Seas Islands. Similar efforts are being made with the extension of financial assistance towards the spread of Japanese economic influence in the small Republics of South America. Furthermore, the Government has under contemplation the advancement of credits to all classes of people for rehabilitation purposes from millions of Yen held in deposit by the Savings Bureau. The Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan along with all other semi-official banks are co-operating with the authorities for the success of these official measures. The total amount of funds required for such purposes are considered to be in the neighbourhood of Yen 300,000,000.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

A new departure in the educational policy of the Government is the establishment of night schools above the primary grade standards. Up till now, a number of private middle schools that gave lessons at night never received the official recognition. Consequently, youngmen who graduated from such schools were not able to gain admittance to institutions of higher learning. Thousands of families were completely ruined at the time of the September catastrophe, and parents who had in a single night been driven to the ranks of paupers were obliged to withdraw their children from schools. A large number of these unfortunate creatures have now to earn their livelihoods—some for themselves and others to sustain their poverty-stricken families. Many would like to prosecute their studies but financial difficulties would not permit them to do so. In order to find out a solution of these difficulties, the Department of Education has granted permission to a number of Middle Schools to open night school courses from April 1. Taking into consideration the sufferings of their fellow countrymen, day school instructors in most of the schools have volunteered to teach at night too. This is a great step forward and bids farewell to revolutionize the educational policy of the country. Children of poor means will now find better opportunities for the fulfilment of their educational aspirations, and it is for their benefit alone that the innovation is reported to have been introduced. The Sixth Prefectural Middle School in Tokyo has already received permission and is making preparations to admit 300 students from the next term. Many other Governmental Middle School have followed suit and are now waiting for their permission papers from the Prefectural authorities.

INDIANISATION OF MEDICAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For some time past the question of Indianizing the higher Medical Service has been before the Government. In August 1923 the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye announced in his election manifesto that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the proposal of the Bombay Government to reduce the cadre of the I.M.S. officers in the Civil employ in the Bombay Presidency from 61 to 43. These 18 posts proposed to be given to non-I.M.S. Indians include the following: 4 public Health posts, 4 Professorships in the Government Medical College, one Superintendent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, one Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, and 8 Civil Surgeoncies. It was expected that the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye would be able to fill up some of these posts before his term of office was over; but the whole scheme was pigeon-hold somehow, somewhere, in the Government department and up to this day no appointment has been definitely made with the solitary exception of the Professorship of Pathology at the Grant Medical College.

As some of these posts, specially the Professorship at the Grant Medical College and post of Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, were prize posts of the service, the I.M.S. men tried their utmost to retain them for their service. It will be remembered that the present Surgeon-General in giving evidence before the Lee Commission at its sitting in Bombay gave it as his considered opinion that only two professorships in the Grant Medical College and 7 Civil Surgeoncies should be gradually filled up by non-I.M.S. men. They specially wanted to retain the post of Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, for I.M.S. officers. It is, however, understood that Government did not agree with his views and decided to abide by the decision of the Secretary of State.

Major Cowley, I.M.S. Assistant Civil Surgeon, Poona, went on long leave last week preparatory to retirement and it was expected that the post would be filled up by a non-I.M.S. officer. But it is now heard that this post is to be abolished and the work up-to-now done by a paid I.M.S. officer is in future to be done by the honorary staff.

It appears very strange that the authorities are so very keen to take away one of the paid posts from the non-I.M.S. Indians which they secured after so much trouble and agitation. Another consideration makes it appear still more strange; the Assistant Civil Surgeon besides being in charge of a good number of in-patients, had to give clinical teaching to the students in the Wards and to deliver lectures. It is too much to expect an honorary Officer to do all this work and consequently the efficiency is likely to suffer. We, therefore, hope and trust that Government will consider over the matter and decide to appoint a suitable paid non-I.M.S. Indian to the post.—Yours, etc.,

INDEPENDENT MEDICO.

17th April.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the South Indian Championship Chess and Draughts Tournament organised by the Young Men's Christian Association, Madras, which opened on Wednesday last, there were nearly 29 entries, 17 for chess and 12 for draughts respectively.—A. P.

* * * *

Replying to the address of welcome presented by the Ootacamund Municipality to their Excellencies the Governor and the Vicountess Goschen at a public reception, His Excellency assured them of his sympathetic considerations of all schemes for the improvement of the Municipality.—A. P.

* * * *

A Rangoon message says:— A gang of armed dacoits attacked the railway barge "Delhi" in Pazudaung Creek, east of Rangoon, on Wednesday night, and assaulted three members of the crew, killing one and rendering two unconscious. The dcoits then ransacked the barge and decamped in their canoes with property valued at Rs. 400. The injured men regained their consciousness next evening. The dacoits have not yet been traced.

* * * *

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Jalgaon wires:—The arrangements for the Maharashtra Provincial Conference Khadi Exhibition, Jalgaon, are well nigh complete. Mr. Jerajni, on special request, came here on Friday for giving the final touch to the Exhibition arrangements. He was satisfied with the site and arrangements made so far. The Committee are giving full effect to his valuable suggestions. The Exhibition opens on the 26th. The demonstration parties arrive by the 24th.

* * * *

The Ceylon Hockey team, who were announced to play four of the leading teams in Madras this month arrived in Madras on Thursday last by boat mail. They were received at Egmore Station by representatives of various clubs.

THE MAHATMA AND CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A notice of motion is given by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, that the Corporation do vote a cordial address to Mahatmaji, who should be invited to visit the city of Bombay for the purpose.

It is a pity that the Corporation of a city, which claims to be the foremost city in India and the East, should have been so late in the day when minor municipalities in the country have already done their duty.

In Mahatmaji India has a living angel in deeds. Who could dispute his greatness, his saintliness, and his sacrifice? His ideals and virtues are appreciated even in materialistic Europe, and more materialistic America.

Let us hope all parties will join in honouring the greatest man of the world.—Yours etc.,

R.S. DHONDY.

"A QUERY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the query by a "Disgusted Merchant" in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 16th inst., would it not be proper for "Disgusted Merchant" to approach Sir M. Hayward, the Hon. the Home Member to the Government of Bombay, regarding debts incurred by the British officers, as the points put by "Disgusted Merchant" is one of the same as declared by the Hon. Sir M. Hayward in the recent Session of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Horniman Resolution. The Hon. The Home Member being a staunch champion of British prestige, will certainly help "Disgusted Merchant" to enable the latter to get his money due from the British Regimental officers. "Disgusted Merchant" would do well to enlighten the public what reply he receives from the Hon. the Home Member on such an important matter and so also when he gets his money back.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. RAVAL.

Viramgam.
April 17.

BERAR AND THE NIZAM

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The highly hybrid system of administration—a queer combination of pre-reform and post-reform methods of Government—that obtains in this Province is cumbersome and unfieldy in the extreme; it tends to give full scope to the proverbial dilatoriness of red-tapism which according to impartial critics is the ugliest feature of Indian secretariats. That the gibes and jeers which are often hurled at the devoted heads of the secretaries and their staff are not always undeserved will be apparent to those who have had occasion to watch the snail-like progress of official correspondence through secretarial labyrinths to dusty pigeon-holes. The laws enacted by the Central Provinces Legislative Council have to traverse the circuitous by-ways of "proper channels" before they reach this Province. As, unlike the Central Provinces, Berar is a "Foreign Territory" no enactment of the local Legislature can directly be applied to Berar even after it has received the assent of the Governor-General. Every such act has got to be sent to the Government of India (Foreign Department) for special application to Berar before it becomes enforceable as law in this Province. This round-about procedure so dear to the circumlocution office is the direct and inevitable outcome of the absence of a separate Legislative Council. It may appear innocuous to the "sun-dried bureaucrat", if I may use the title conferred by Mr. Montagu on a certain type of our administrators, but, to an average Indian it is a "too wooden, too antediluvian" method of dealing with pressing problems of state. Apart from the inordinate delay which is oftentimes caused in enforcing necessary measures of improvement, special needs of Berar receive but scanty attention in the Acts that are passed by the Central Provinces Council; the laws enacted by the Legislature at Nagpur are *ipso facto* applied to Berar with a few modifications here and there, irrespective of the wishes of the people. The Provincial Councils were established in addition to the Central Legislature with a view to administering to the special wants of different territorial areas in varying stages of development. That object is completely nullified under the present system. An advanced province like Berar is compelled to walk in leading-strings lest it might outstrip the backward C. P. and many progressive measures have to wait as the sister Province is not thought ripe for the change.

The system of representation of Berar in the Central Provinces Legislative Council which is a unique conglomeration of election and nomination is as much clumsy and ridiculous as it is unparalleled in the annals of constitutional Government. The members returned by the electorates of Berar are nominated by the Governor before they become eligible to sit in the Local Council. Strictly speaking all the members from Berar are nominated members and they are so described in the constitution of the Council—members from Berar nominated after election.

That the back-woods of C. P. should enjoy a more democratised constitution than Berar is indeed strange, but, sometimes, facts are stranger than fiction. All these anomalies are due to the peculiar conditions under which the Province is governed and sooner they come to an end the better for all.—Yours etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola.

SPORTING NEWS.

CHAMPIONSHIP BILLIARDS.

NEWMAN'S RECORD BREAK.

LONDON, April 19.

Burroughesha11.—The professional billiards championship semi-final result is as under:—

Newman 16,000, McConachy 8,703. Newman to-day made a record championship break of 857, the previous best being his own 850 last year. Newman meets Reece in the final on April 21st.—Reuter.

WORLD FLIGHT.

LONDON, April 20.

New York.—A message from Seattle says three American airmen on the world flight arrived at the Dutch harbour from Chiguik last evening.—Reuter.

FLIGHT FOR BAGDAD.

LONDON, April 20.

Cairo.—Lt. Maclaren resumed his flight for Bagdad from Ziza at 9-25 this morning.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 19.

At Ibro park, Glasgow, in the Scottish Association Football Cup Final, the Airdrieonians beat the Hibernians by two goals to nil.

The weather was dull and the crowd numbered 50,000. Both the teams were at full strength. The Airdrieonians scored within three minutes, Russell heading through. Then the Hibernians for 20 minutes gave the Airdrie defence a hard time, Ewart saving several good shots. After 37 minutes, Airdrie forwards broke away, and Russell headed into the net. At the interval, the Airdrieonians led two to nil. In the second half, the Hibernians weakened by an accident to Dunn, one of their best forwards, and the Airdrieonians were mostly attacking, but no further score resulted.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, April 19.

The following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:

Aston Villa 2, Nottingham 0; Birmingham nil, Sheffield United 1; Bolton W. 3, Blackburn 0; Burnley 1, Cardiff City 2; Chelsea 1, Newcastle United 0; Everton 4, Tottenham 2; Manchester City 1, Huddersfield 1, Middlesbrough 1, Liverpool 1, Notts County 1, West Brom 0; Preston 2, West Ham 1; Sunderland 1, Arsenal 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 0, Stoke 0; Blackpool 3, Leicester City 1, Bristol City 0, Oldham A. 0; Clapton Orient 0, Fulham 0; Coventry City 1, South Shields 0; Crystal Palace 1, Manchester United 1; Derby County 2, Leeds United 0; Hull City 2, Bradford City 0; Port Vale 0, Nelson 0; The Wednesday 1, Bury 1; Southampton 0, Stockport 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Charlton 0, Reading 0; Gillingham 1, Exeter City 1, Merthyr Town 4, Bournemouth 2; Newport County 2, Millwall 1, Nortampton 0, Portsmouth 4, Norwich City 2, Luton Town 0; Plymouth 2, Aberdare 0; Queen's Park 0, Southend 0; Swansea Town 4, Brentford 0; Swindon Town 4, Brighton 0; Watford 4, Bristol Rovers 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 0, Doncaster 0; Barrow 2, New Brighton 1; Bradford 3, Ashington 1; Chesterfield 1, Wigan Borough 0; Darlington 1, Grimsby Town 0; Match between Rochdale and Harflepools was not played; Rotherham 5, Durham C. 1; Southport 3, Halifax Town 0; Tranmere Rovers 3, Walsall 1, Wolverhampton 3, Lincoln City 0; Wrexham 1, Crewe 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Motherwell 2, Third Lanark 2; Partick Thistle 0, Hearts 1; St. Mirren 4, Ayr United 0; Aberdeen 2, Kilmarnock 0; Clyde 3, Rangers 1; Clydebank 0, Dundee 0; Falkirk 1, Queen's Park 3; Match between Hamilton and Hibernians was not played; Morton 2, Raith Rovers 0.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following are the results of the Rugby Football matches played to-day:—

Bristol 11, Leicester 0; Cardiff 18, Barbarians 23; Cross Keys 13, London Welsh 3; Gloucester 28, Northampton 3; Newport 27, Devonport Services 16; Swansea 10, Harlequins 11; Neath 24, Abertillery 0; Bath 3, Llanelly 11; North of Ireland 18, Birkenhead Park 11, Pontypool 13, Birmingham 3; Aberavon 36, Headingley 10; Plymouth 3, Old Merchant Taylors 27.—Reuter.

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA EXAM.

The following candidates have been declared to have passed th Preliminary Examination of the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) Aligarh, held in March, 1924:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Moinuddin B. Harris, Hamid Husain, Mohammad Abdul Hamid, B. Venkateshwar Rao.

THIRD DIVISION.

Abdul Hafiz Ansari, Qazi Mohammad Saeed, Ali Hasan, S. Abdus Shakur, Ghulam Sarwar, Chandra Bhal Johri.

CHESS TOURNAMENT PRIZES.

LONDON, April 20.

New York.—The Chess Tournament closed to-day with the award of prizes to the first five competitors. "Brilliancy Prizes" were awarded to Reti for game against Bogoljubow, and also to Marshall and Capablanca,—the latte rfor defeating Doctor Lasker.

Special prizes for the best played games were awarded to Tartakower and Bogoljubow. The latter also received a prize for the best defended game.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

Native Share Brokers' Association meeting, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, at 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 25.

2nd LL.B. and Inter Commerce and B. Com. Exams. results. University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 21 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 18m Sunset 6h 57m.
Apl. 22 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h 17m. Sunset 6h 58m.
Apl 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 16m., Sunset 6h. 58m.
April 24 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 15m; Sunset 6h 58m.
April 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 14m. Sunset 6h 59m.
April 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h 59m.
April 27 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 13m., sunset 6h. 59m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

There will be variety entertainment by the members of St. Georges Club, Ville Parle, today (Easter Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS ASSN.

There will be a General Meeting of Old Boys at St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon on Wednesday, (23rd inst) (St. George's Day) at 6-30 p.m.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY DISPENSARY.

At the Fatimabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary during the month of March 1924, the total number of patients treated was 8,978, of which 3,812 were males, 3,728 females and 1,438 children. Amongst them new admissions were 723. The average daily attendance was 289.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for seven seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee. Nominations duly proposed and seconded should reach the committee's office before the 25th April, 1924. In case of contest poll will be taken, for which date and time will be duly notified.

BHATIA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bhatia Provincial Conference, Bombay, it was resolved that Sheth Purushotam Vishram Mauji be elected President and Sheth Purushotam Jivandas Mulji Chairman of the Reception Committee. Both the gentlemen have consented to accept the posts offered them.

The Conference meets in the Bhatia Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, (3rd, 4th and 5th May, 1924).—A.P.

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public general meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, belonging to the diocese of Damaun, will be held at Calina, Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, at 3 p.m. on Sunday (the 27th inst.) for passing a resolution requesting His Holiness the Pope to sanction the early removal of the Padroado from them and for considering other matters that may be brought forward at the meeting. Sympathisers are invited to the meeting.

CONGRATULATIONS TO LADY JAGMOHANDAS.

The members and the sympathisers of the Gujarati Hindu Street Mandal and its Santa Cruz Branch will meet to-morrow (Tuesday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, for offering their hearty congratulations to Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, the president of the Mandal, for being the first Gujarati lady Justice of the Peace. Lady Krishnagauri Setalvad will preside. All lady well-wishers of the Mandal are cordially invited to attend this gathering.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society a Charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary has been opened on the premises of the Ramkrishna Mission Ashrama, Santa Cruz, in charge of a qualified doctor. Dr. Raji has kindly consented to act as the consulting physician. The Dispensary will be open every day (including Sundays) from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. Residents of Santa Cruz and surrounding places are invited to avail of the services of the Dispensary.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above-said Association was held on Saturday last at Vishram Nivas under the presidentship of Mr. Devchand Mulji Choksi, when the minutes of the last general meeting were read and passed. Last year's report with some alterations and also the last year's audited account were passed. Members of the working committee for the current year were elected as follows:—President:—Sheth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo. Vice-President:—Ghelabhai Hansraj. Secretaries:—Girdharlal Damodar Dattari, and Jamnadas Chhotalal Subedar. Members of the Working Committee:—Sheth Devchand Mulji Choksi, Sheth Naranji Umarsi Chothani, Sheth Shivdas Champsi, Sjt. Haribhai P. Desai, Sheth Kalyanji Kanji Master, Sheth Jivrap Goculdas Narsi.

NAYARS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Nayars, resident in Bombay, was held on 13th inst., at the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel, Dadar, when the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting of the Nayars in Bombay heartly congratulates Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, George Joseph, T. K. Madhavan and other leaders and volunteers of the Vaikom Satyagraha on their arrests and imprisonments and promises all material support in their righteous struggle."

A Committee with power to co-opt members from other South Indian communities was formed to collect subscription to help the Vaikom Satyagrahis. The amount promised and collected on the spot was Rs. 53-10-0. The Committee is now vigorously carrying out the work of collecting funds for the above purpose. Sympathisers are requested kindly to forward their subscriptions to the Convener, the Vaikom Satyagraha Fund Committee Nayar Samaj, Dadar.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 20.

The disturbance in the extreme north has caused local rain in Kashmir with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province. Rain has continued locally in Malabar and at a few stations in South Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg, three quarters of an inch; Parachinar, a quarter; Cochin and Trivandrum, a half. Temperature is high over most of north-west India where dust-storms are likely.

Forecast: No large change.

MYSORE PIG IRON

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defeats Competition

SAJAN & Co.,

No. 12, Green Stre t, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE

IS A NECESSITY AND

COSTS NOTHING

All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

Write to:—

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

67, Apollo St., Fort.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Te egraphs.

FOR SAFES write to

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co, PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful an complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to

GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co, SURTI MOHOLLA DUNCAN ROAD BOMBAY,

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES.

The name "HERCULES" stands for all that is best in American Engine Manufacture.

There are many makes of American Engine on the market, but only one that cannot be beaten for sheer all round excellence and that is the "HERCULES" the most popular Engine in America to-day.

Sizes from 1½ to 9 H.P. in stock suitable for Pumps, Oil, Flour and Mortar Mills Dynamos etc. Send for illustrated booklet and prices from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—

H.I. DIXON AND CO., LTD., 17.18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 786 Telegrams: NOXID

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last twenty-two years, both personal and through post for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice.

The brilliant success including first place India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination (G.D.A.) and Prize secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training Special arrangement for specialized Bankin students reading for the Institute of Banker Diploma, (C.A.I.B.), Senior Cambridge Cer ficate Examination, (Bombay) and B. Com degree of London University (Colomb Centre). The ex-students hold the highes positions in the Accountancy, Banking an Commercial World. WRITE FOR PROSPEC TUS TO-DAY.

JUST OUT. READY FOR SALE.

HISTORY OF INDIAN TARIFFS.

Thesis approved for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London.

BY

N. J. SHAH, B.A., Ph.D. (Econ). London. F. S. S.

SIR RATAN TATA PROFESSOR OF INDIAN ECONOMICS, THE HINDU UNIVERSITY, BENARES.

WITH A FOREWORD

BY

SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A.

Price Rs. 7-8-0.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY.

Dr. Gregory D.Sc. (Econ.) London:—"He has written a first rate book upon the subject, very much above the level of most students entering for the Doctorate... ..... a nearly first rate piece of research work which I think will be of permanent scientific value."

ADVANCED ACCOUNTS.

By JAMSHED R. BATLIBOI, F. S. A. A., (London.)

FOURTH EDITION.

Price Rs. 12-8-0 only. V. P. P. 14 annas.

SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1924.

BALANCING.

The efforts of the Labour Government of England to arrange the peace which Europe has been lacking ever since the war was ended, have not unnaturally roused suspicion in the mind of France. The Conservative English Government had one advantage in the opinion of the average French politician: that it held the same political theory that he believes, and so its aims and objects seemed to him straightforward and intelligible. It believed in the Balance of Power, and if it did not hold, as the French hold, that the weights of France and England must be necessarily in opposing scales, the French believed that it held that opinion, which came to much the same thing. Some months ago we pointed out how busily diplomacy was then at work to re-instate that fetish; and we pointed out at the same time that the new Balance was being adjusted without Russia, and that the longer Russia was kept out of the European system the greater would become her power to turn the scale. France, if she did not altogether realise that fact, at least realised that her rabid, opposition to the recognition of the Soviet Government had made it most unlikely that the weight of Russia could ever be brought into her scale, and therefor wished that Russia should remain excluded. The Conservative English Government shared her feelings to a great extent, and played her game, in this particular

Now there has come upon the scene a British Government which does not believe in the Balance of Power at all, but in some vague milk-and-water theory of human rights and brotherhood which seems to Europe's older politicians far from practical politics. That Government has recognised the Soviet Government as *de jure*, winning applause from Communists in France, of whom the Government is much afraid because it has ill-treated them. There are not wanting people even in England who allege that the Conservatives and Liberals allowed the Labourites to come to power precisely in order that they might shoulder the responsibility of recognising Soviet Russia, and—as the French would certainly opine—in order that the Conservatives and Liberals might take advantage of the recognition afterwards in terms not of any kind of socialism or humanitarianism but simply of the Balance of Power. Russia will have dropped plump into England's scale. Those Powers of the Little Entente which had already welcomed subsidies from France, were insufficient counterpoise to such a danger. Roumania too must now be bound to France by treaty; and France must speed up her official recognition of the Republican Government in Greece. We may expect to see her shortly making overtures for Turkish favour, and seeking with new eagerness to win the suffrage of the peoples of the East.

So far, (assuming, for the sake of argument, that her forebodings are correct) she has been worsted rather badly; for to back Roumania (even with support from all the Balkan States and Poland) against Russia is foolhardy. The Roumanians are a diplomatic not a fighting race. Their pre-war army looked extremely smart and well-equipped on the parade-ground, and Roumania had some *kudos* while she held it in suspense. She was wooed by both sides, and her two political parties, one officially pro-French, the other pro-German, succeeded one another as required, extracting bribes from both belligerents until both belligerents grew angry with the subtlety, which had become too obvious, and Roumania was then forced to make a rapid choice and jump without reflection. Then when her army took the field it went to pieces at the first shock, and if it had not been for the Russian troops which came to her support Roumania's army would have been entirely wiped out, Roumania altogether conquered. We have lately seen the worth of Greece as an ally or agent. It is a mistake to suppose that one country is as good as another in the Balance of Power. In fact, the only counterpoise that we can see to Russia is America; which also has till now remained outside the shameful game of post-war European politics.

ALIPORE "CONSPIRACY" VERDICT.

In view of the importance attached to the Alipore Conspiracy Trial by the official world and the great fuss made about it by the prosecution, the acquittal of all the accused in the case comes as a surprise to the whole country. Convictions in political cases have come to be regarded by the public as so much a matter of routine in India that few expect persons once arrested to be let off without a detention, short or long, in His Majesty's "Guest House." In the case of the Alipore accused especially, the net thrown round them by the police appeared to have enveloped them so thoroughly that no one for a moment dreamt the victims would escape. But the undreamt and the incredible has happened and all of them have been let off. Not merely that. The police, who took such pains to stage the trial are far from complimented by the Court which passed some strictures on their conduct of the case!

They are shown to have been fooled by the approver whose evidence the judge characterises as "full of discrepancies, and prevarications" and as having lacked corroboration in many respects. Their conduct in detaining prisoners in custody for a fortnight before producing them before the magistrate, also comes in for censure. The police appear to have ignored entirely the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. They did not think it necessary even to have the "confessions" recorded before a magistrate in a Court. As the Deputy Commissioner of Police was invested with magisterial powers he seems to have imagined that it would be quite enough if he himself took down the "confession" and that wherever he might happen to be, even though it might be a jail, was a Court within the meaning of the law! For an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner to have behaved in this irresponsible fashion is, perhaps, not surprising in this police-ridden country, but what about the waste of public funds entailed by such behaviour and the unnecessary sufferings inflicted on the accused during the protracted trial? Are officers who, through ignorance of the law or through "excess of zeal," commit such costly blunders always to go scot-free?

Though all the accused in the Alipore case have been lawfully acquitted, the police and the Government of Bengal are not willing to be baulked of their prey. Four of the accused were re-arrested by the police immediately they came out of the Court, on a warrant under Regulation III of 1818. Thus, what the Government of Bengal have failed to achieve by lawful means they hope now to achieve by lawless means The rusty Regulation of 1818 is to be again used in order to imprison persons who cannot be convicted by a court of law. The public of Bengal and of the whole of India have repeatedly condemned the revival of this lawless Regulation, and the Bengal Council and the Assembly have demanded its repeal. But the bureaucracy, it would appear, cares not a fig for Indian opinion.

"PAN-ISLAMISM."

Our attention has been called to a series of articles which are appearing in the "Times of India," purporting to elucidate the Khilafat Question, and we have read what we were assured was a fair sample of them. It impressed us as so superficial, spiteful and uncalled for that we wondered how it had found a place in a newspaper which, in spite of differences of opinion, we formerly regarded as incapable of certain derogations. It never seemed to have occurred to the writer of the article that the Khilafat Question might possibly possess some serious importance in relation to that Empire of which "The Times of India" is supposed to be a bulwark or at least an outpost; that the Indian Khilafatists have been in fact supporting the traditional policy of England in the East, and that many Englishmen of note in England, if not India, shared the views which they expressed. He merely saw an opportunity to discredit and deride the Ali Brothers, to sneer at Indians and to gibe at Hindu-Muslim Unity. The subject of the article was Pan-Islamism,—the modern movement, of course, not the original Islamic brotherhood, —, its origin was erroneously ascribed to Turkey and its object falsely alleged to be a warlike triumph for Islam. We, who have followed closely England's part in the Italian raid on Tripoli and in the Balkan War, can hardly understand how any Englishman can possibly look back on those events with glee as helping to defeat a Pan-Islamic movement threatening Christendom. We can solemnly assert that there has never been the slightest menace from Islam to Christendom in our remembrance; though we have witnessed many cowardly and cruel blows from Christendom to Islam. The founder of the modern movement of Pan-Islamism was not Abdul Hamid II but Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield His Aylesbury and Guildhall speeches, which Gladstone and the rest of the Pan-Christians thought so reprehensible, gave a new hope to the East, proclaiming faith in Muslim progress and depicting England as the patron and protector of that progress. Those speeches were republished in the Press of every Muslim country, and in every Muslim country societies of the most advanced and educated men were formed to work for education and for progress on the lines suggested by Disraeli. What our contemporary calls Pan-Islamism and regards as such a danger was once Great Britain's Oriental policy, in days when Englishmen could still applaud a public utterance which boded good, not ill, to Eastern peoples. It is curious that the article in question should have appeared in a paper like the "Times of India" on the very eve of the anniversary of the death of the far-seeing statesman who would, if the English had but had the sense to follow him, have saved the British Empire in the East by justifying its existence.

Notes of the Day.

New Currency in Russia.

Mr. Zafar Hasan writes from Moscow:—"The promised and expected stable money is already in circulation in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The country, long distracted by war and famine, pillaged by the invading hoards of White generals, is to-day once more enjoying the benefit of a stable currency. Silver and gold coins began to disappear in Russia as early as 1915, the second year of the Imperialist war and the paper rouble which during pre-war days equalled to half a dollar or a little more than 2 shillings, fell so low that to-day it is being quoted at 2,25,000 million to a pound sterling Out of this chaos the Soviet Government has brought out an order; out of this heap of waste money, a stable currency. Nearly a year ago the Soviet Government issued the Chervonetz or 10 gold rouble note of the State Bank, which stood all kinds of tests and tricks of the speculants. Now the Treasury notes of 5, 3 and 1 gold roubles have been issued. Silver coins of 20, 15, and 10 kopeeks (100 kopeeks equals 1 gold rouble) are also handed over by the Government mint to the State Bank and other business institutions for circulation, and are already on the market. Silver coins of 1 rouble and 50 kopeeks and copper kopeeks for small exchange are to be issued shortly. For the present Treasury notes of 5 kop. are in circulation. Weights of the new silver coins of 20k. 15k. and 10k. containing pure silver and alloy in equal quantities are 3.6 grammes, 2.7 grammes, and 1.8 grammes respectively; and their diameters are 21.84 milimetre, 19,56mm. and 17.27 mm, respectively. They bear the hammer and sickle and the inscription "Workers of the World, Unite." These coins were being minted since 1922. The use of old coins bearing the Czarist insignia is altogether prohibited. The Government, by issuing the State currency, has entered upon a new and critical era, for overcoming the tremendous difficulties and an appeal for cooperation has been issued to all the Soviet Departments and the following special measures are being taken by the Government. The glittering silver and hard cash is very much tempting, specially to country folk, who for the last ten years did not catch even a glimpse of stable money. The fickle and unstable paper money made every kind of business unsafe. The farmer would reluctantly sell his farm produce for a piece of paper money the value of which after a week or two would be reduced to half. The shopkeeper would charge more than his goods were worth, for he would calculate the depreciation that his paper money would undergo during the time he would dispose it off by buying new merchandise or by converting them into the Chervonetz. Consequently the prices of nearly all the necessities of life and especially of the agricultural products were simply soaring and the paper money was categorically falling as is seen from the following figures: Corn cost according to the unstable money on Feb. 1, 1924, 38.8 times dearer than on Oct 1, 1923, other agricultural products 33.9 times, Chervonetz 20.5 and cotton goods 14.6 times.

Reforms Introduced.

There is a very great danger that threatens the success of this reform and that is the danger of hoarding. The peasant would be tempted to retain the cash and pay his liabilities in the unstable currency. The traders would try to keep back the coin and dispose of the paper first. This may lead to a shortage of money on the market and the business may come to a standstill. To avoid this evil the Government has notified that the coins shall be exchanged in return for Chervonetz and Treasury notes only. So the new money will not be available for a time to come to every person and the danger of hoarding will thus be counteracted. There is another factor also which stares in the face of the Government and which may depreciate the new money, that is, the danger of present-day high prices. If the prices continue rising as they have done so far, the stable notes and the coins will begin to fall. Hence the Government has fixed the prices of all articles found in the Government stores. As the Government owns all the big industries and the stores of grain, sugar, kerosine, and salt and controls the meat and provision market, it is expected that this measure would succeed and the difference between wholesale and retail prices which so far was tremendous will lessen. Private traders are asked to cooperate; if they did not do that they would be very soon squeezed out of the market by government shops. Thus speculation in food stuffs and other necessities of life is expected to be strangled. In case the laws of supply and demand raise the market prices of the articles of daily use, the Government hopes to supply the market from its stores and thus keep the prices down. The second stage of stabilising the currency of the market is being tried in Soviet Republics on a colossal scale. The first stage that began by the introduction of the Stable Bank Notes (Chervonetz) has successfully been gone through. Germany, when she stabilised her mark, followed the example of the Soviet Government in this respect but could not control the prices as Soviet Government expects to do. Germany had to issue food cards, but the Proletarian Government would do it on account of the monopoly that the State exercises over all kinds of business-life. The third stage of the reform is expected to commence in April, 1924, when all the unstable money will either be bought by the Government or will be received back in the Treasury in the form of taxes. This money amounts to 37 million gold roubles, i.e. forms 12.6 per cent of the total money in circulation to-day.

An Ex-Premier's Ignorance.

With the possible exception of Lord Balfour, no British Premier during the last quarter of a century has displayed more abysmal ignorance of things Indian than Mr. Lloyd George, who claims to know all about everything. By his "steel-frame" speech he made himself a laughing-stock to Indians, and roused their indignation by his cool assumptions. Mr. George has given a fresh proof of his amazing incapacity for understanding Indian and Eastern affairs in general, in an article on the abolition of the Khilafat contributed to the "Daily Chronicle." In his eagerness to show to the world that he understands all about the Khilafat, Mr. George refers to the deputation of Indian Muslim leaders which waited on him as Premier four years ago (and not two years ago, as he says.) He writes:

> "Two years ago it was my duty as Prime Minister to receive a deputation sent by the powerful Khilafat Association of India to present to the British Government the case of the Indian Mahomedans on the Turkish Treaty. The deputation could fairly claim to represent 70,000,000 of Mahomedans. It consisted of some of the ablest men in India. Its case was presented by one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers at the Indian Bar—Mr. Mohamed Ali. He has about the largest legal practice in Hindustan.
>
> I looked up some notes in my possession of the statement then made by this eminent Mussulman jurist on behalf of his fellow-religionists. I extract from it his remarkable exposition of the status and influence of the Khalifate in Mahomedanism. It is an authentic elucidation of the Khalifate by one of the most distinguished and learned Mahomedan lawyers in the East."

It is difficult to say whether the Maulana will feel complimented by the eulogies of one whose ignorance of what he writes about is palpable. But we may be sure that the Maulana wishes that he had at his command the financial resources about which Mr. George is so positive. They would have come in very handy in his struggle against the millionaire intrigues of Mr. George and his Greek friends.

End of Dr. Nunan's Mission.

We hope we shall not hear again, at least for sometime to come, of schemes of Indian colonisation for British Guiana. We wonder what led Dr. Nunan and his fellow-delegates from British Guiana to entertain the hope, so soon after the failure of their last mission, that the public of India would be inclined to listen to fresh proposals of the kind. So far as the people of India were concerned we do not think that they betrayed the slightest interest in such proposals. On the contrary, there was distinct hostility to any scheme which contemplated the reopening of emigration before the lot of Indians already residents in the Colony was improved. At whose instance, then, did the deputation come? One suspects that hopes were secretly held out to Dr. Nunan by official circles either in India or London. Since its ill-advised arrival in this country the deputation has been given to understand through a hundred sources that there is not a ghost of a chance of its mission being successful, but it has gone on ploughing the sands. Dr. Nunan and his colleagues now realise their mistake. We hope they will profit by the lesson. India is in no mood to countenance any further emigration of Indian labour to British Colonies, for she has seen how cruelly her children are being persecuted by the White settlers and how little protection the British Flag affords to them against ill-treatment. Not until India is in a position to protect her nationals abroad will she permit fresh emigration to the Colonies. If there was in any quarter, official or n n-official, in this country, any intention of countenancing the scheme adumbrated by Dr. Nunan, that intention must have been finally scotched by the report of the tragedy which took place in British Guiana early this month.

Asia and the League of Nations.

Under the above heading Chao-Hsin Chu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London, contributes an interesting article to the March number of the "Nineteenth Century." The heading is slightly inaccurate since the writer is only concerned with the proper representation of China on the League of Nations; and the inaccuracy is superfluous since the claim of China, which means one-fourth of the population of the world, can well stand on its own merit. The League of Nations had an unlucky birth and the germ of evil can be traced without much difficulty in almost all its activities. It was intended to be an impartial tribunal for settling all international differences; and in actual practice it has degenerated into a committee of the Great Powers which religiously records all their decrees. The name, the League of Nations, is an absolute misnomer. At its best it is a League of European Nations with interests identical with those of part of Europe. The fact that not a single Asiatic country is represented among the non-permanent members of the Council, and the only Asiatic country represented under this category on the last Council, China, was displaced by Czecho-Slovakia, is significant in that connection. The Chinese claim that China should have a seat on the Council is unexceptionable but it presupposes that the League of Nations is really keen on its avowed object. As an organisation the League of Nations is a great step in advance but the success of such an organization is always conditioned, in the classic phrase of Mahatma Gandhi, by a change of heart. And such a change of heart is nowhere seen. That was the mistake of President Wilson when he attached more value to the organization than to the psychology behind it. But the League may play its part in changing the psychology. That is, perhaps, its only value as it stands to-day.

Fr. Blatter's Transfer.

A correspondent writes:—"In accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Catholic students on Friday a deputation headed by Principal Saores waited upon His Grace Dr. A. Goodier and the Very Reverend Superior of the Mission to memorialise them on the necessity of an urgent representation to Rome for a reconsideration of the orders to Fr. Blatter. The public is familiar with the arguments which men of light and leading have expressed both in the Press and on the platform. The fact cannot be disguised that the departure of Fr. Blatter will leave a void which it will be next to impossible to fill. However exaggerated this may appear to outsiders, to Catholics it is nothing but the sober truth. They have their own vested interests in the education of the youth of this Presidency and the special circumstances which attend education just now make it more vital than before for Catholics to secure at the head of their affairs a man whose open mind and zeal for work have won for him the confidence of the Government, the University and the people alike. Everyone is agreed that Fr. Blatter is not only an asset to the Catholics but an acquisition to the educational fraternity as a whole and whilst helping in the reform of the University his labours would redound to the credit of the Jesuit organisation which has not been the least to contribute to his greatness. These are some of the arguments which the deputation pressed in their memorial and both Dr. Goodier and the Very Reverend Superior have expressed their willingness to inform the home authorities forthwith. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that in their difficulties the Catholics have had in their Archbishop and the Fr. Superior two warm-hearted gentlemen ever willing to assist. With their co-operation it is hoped that the wishes of the public will be gratified."

"KEEP YOUR FAITH IN LABOUR."

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

LABOUR GOVT'S IDEA AND IDEAL.

PREMIER'S SPEECH AT YORK.

LONDON, April 19.

Unusual interest centred around the speech of the Premier in connection with the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party at York. Mr. Macdonald, opening the Conference, declared that since January, Labour had become bigger not in size but in mind. The Party and the Cabinet are both doing well." He denied the dictum that they were in office but not in power, and alluded to the Conference with the Russian representatives in London after years of misunderstanding and mischief which had not produced a brass farthing for Russia's creditors, but produced unemployment and poverty for hundreds of British families.

When asked: "Is the Singapore Scheme still being pursued" he declared, they were in office with power. Government had got to grips with the housing problem. A scheme was being drawn up to provide houses that would be a pleasure for people to live in.

EXPERTS' REPORTS.

He was glad to find that the country was behind him in the view that the Experts' Report ought to be taken as a whole. There were things in it which he disliked, but if he began to raise details, France, Belgium and Germany would do the same, and they would be exactly where they started. "Here is Europe's chance to put it into operation all at once, all together. Then, when that has been done to go on to finish the job and bring peace and security on the Continent." He urged that their attitude should be to accept Germany's word, and pointed out that the greatest danger Germany now offered was industrial deterioration, not a danger of arms.

DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA.

The condition of affairs in India, when the Government came in office did not give them a chance. "We know of the serious condition of the affairs in India, and we want to improve it. As Lord Olivier says without equivocation, Dominion status for India is the idea and ideal of the Labour Government. If I may say so to our Indian friends, do your bit for the British democracy to keep your faith in a British Labour Government. An inquiry is being held by the Government which means that the inquiry is to be a serious one. We do not mean it to be an expedient for wasting and losing time. We mean that the inquiry shall produce results, which will be the basis of the consideration of the Indian Constitution, its working and its possibilities, which, we hope, will help the Indians to cooperate on the way towards the creation of a system which will be self-government."

GENERAL ELECTION.

He saw no reason why the country should be bothered by a general election for two or three years. He believed that his duty was to carry on Government and keep off the election which nobody wanted, and which, if it came, would settle nothing. He did not believe in coalition, and did not think the election could by that means be kept off. It would take at least two or three years to put Europe on a peaceful footing and get the industrial relations established in anything like the normal way.—Reuter.

PUT FAITH IN LABOUR GOVT.

DR. BESANT'S OPTIMISM.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 18.

Presiding over a lecture delivered by Dr. Besant last night on the Deccan Sabha grounds, Mr. Kamat said that he was not convinced of the Swarajist demand for a Round Table Conference, which he thought, may not eventually prove the just and proper remedy. Liberals had already pressed for a Royal Commission. The departmental enquiry into the Government of India Act which had been promised by Sir Malcolm Hailey would be a futile one unless persons like Sir Sivaswamy Aiyyer and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru were freely consulted by the Government in this respect. That enquiry, if anything, must be a full, frank and free enquiry. Incidentally Mr. Kamat also paid a tribute to the Swarajists' skill and discipline as a party.

Dr. Besant explained to the audience her old idea of convention which was to be convened, she said to frame a new and suitable constitution for India. The East, Mrs. Besant said, was the mother of municipalities. India need not borrow or imitate a Western Constitution. Indians must learn to view the future in the light of their glorious past. Indian politicians must needs be ready with a complete scheme of Swarajya so that it can be submitted to the Royal Commission which Dr. Besant predicted to be almost a certainty. She urged Indians to put faith in the Labour Government as it was composed of honest people with whom she had worked in the past. Dr. Besant deplored the prevalent apathy among the Indians with regard to their political advance and in conclusion exhorted the audience to work for the country's freedom.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

KING OPENS NEXT WEDNESDAY.

LEAFIELD, April 19.

At Wembley, as a result of the decision of workers to disregard holidays some 15,000 men are working, both day and night, on the final stages of the Exhibition which will be opened on Saint George's Day, next Wednesday, by the King. By working throughout the holidays 45,000 extra days of work are given with which to complete the exhibition.—B. O. W.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

18519

THE KHILAFAT:

EGYPTIAN ULEMA AND A MOSLEM CONGRESS.

A number of the higher Ulema, including the President of the Cairo Higher Shari Court, the Grand Mufti of Egypt, the Vice-Chancellor of Al Azhar University, the Director of the Department of Theological Institutes, the Grand Sheikhs from the Provincial Theological Institutes, and several other eminent Ulema, met on 27th March under the presidency of the Grand Chancellor of Al Azhar and the President of Islamic Theological Institutes to discuss the present position of the Caliphate.

After long deliberations the meeting adopted the following resolution:—

Whereas the Caliphate in Islam implies general control of the spiritual and temporal affairs of Islam; whereas the Turkish Government deprived the Caliph Abdul Mejid of his temporal powers, thereby disqualifying him from becoming Caliph in the sense that Islam desired; seeing that in principle the Caliph is destined to be the representative of the Prophet, safeguarding everything concerning Islam, which necessarily means that the Caliph should be the subject of respect, veneration, and obedience; and whereas the Caliph Abdul Mejid no longer possesses such qualifications and has not even the power to live in his native land; now therefore it has been decided to convene an Islamic Congress in which all Moslem nations shall be represented in order to consider who should be appointed Caliph, such Congress to be held in Cairo under the Presidency of the Grand Chancellor or Al Azhar University in March, 1925.

The Assembly expressed its gratitude to non-Moslem nations for "disinteresting themselves from, and totally refraining from interfering in, the question of the Caliphate, which affects none but Moslem countries." The Assembly expressed the desire of the whole Moslem world "to live in peace with other nations, to preserve the just principles of Islam and its innocent rites, which are destitute of all hostile spirit."

MURDER OF AIR FORCE CORPORAL.

LONDON, April 19.

The murdered Corporal was named Ryan and was stabbed in the side and cut on the forehead. The wounds were inflicted with separate instruments indicating two assailants. A student who was arrested protests his innocence. It transpires that he was under police observation two years ago when Hatton of the State Railways was murdered.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS.

SEQUEL TO EXPERTS' REPORTS.

COMMISSION'S REQUEST TO GERMANY.

LEAFIELD, April 19.

The Reparations Commission having considered the note from the German Government has brought the experts' plan officially before the Allied Governments, and has asked Germany to notify, as soon as possible, the legislation it proposes to enact to assure the execution of the plan. The promptitude displayed by both the Reparation Commission and the German Government has created a favourable impression here. As the British Premier has made it clear, in a recent statement in the House of Commons, the British Government is as anxious to see the scheme put into operation, as it is desirous that it should be applied in its entirety and in accordance at all points with the manifest intentions of its authors.

COMMENTS OF "D. T."

The "Daily Telegraph" thinks that a week's study and discussion of the report has not diminished the impression, universally created by it on its appearance, that the solution of the Reparations Problem has at last been brought clearly into view. "The general desire for a settlement is seen in the fact that disapproval of the report has not been expressed in any quarter, not even in those from which unhesitating condemnation of it would have come not so many months ago. There is no ground for suspicion that the report is being anywhere welcomed only with the lips, for no Government can face the prospect of slipping back into the situation which existed before the experts were called in. The German Government certainly cannot. The French Government has seen the collapse of the franc arrested and its value stabilised, for the time being, by the financial assistance not only of Britain but of the United States, and the consequences which would follow upon a renewed disagreement over the reparations with Great Britain, and the American refusal at the same time to take any further part or interest in Europe's financial troubles can be in no doubt. But to France, not less than to others, the golden opportunity of escape from a grave situation has been offered, and that fact has undoubtedly been realised. All responsible German opinion has treated the scheme as acceptable though onerous, as any reparations settlement must naturally be. But the main thing for Germany, far transcending all other issues in question, is the restoration of her economic sovereignty, and upon this the report insists with force and frequency. That will have been noted in Germany with the deepest relief."—B. O. W.

GERMAN EX-MINISTER'S ATTACK.

LONDON, April 19.

Berlin.—The ex-Minister of Finance, Herr Helfferich, in a newspaper article, violently attacks the Experts' proposals, and declares the German people would be lost for ever if they take a curse on their shoulders, since it means the signing of impossible obligations.

Herr Stresemann, replying, declared that Government are fully conscious of what would be done if they had rejected the proposals. They would have been opposed by the Allies' united political front, whereas they perceived in the proposals a considerable improvement for Germany.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, April 19.

Baghdad.—Last few days have been an outburst of agitation in Bagdad against the acceptance of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty and the subsidiary agreements between Britain and Iraq. It is now possible that the Constituent Assembly will refuse to accept them without large modifications. In fact, as reported, only 14 out of a 100 deputies can be counted on to vote for the Treaty. The agitators' main points are that Britain gives no definite guarantee against the surrender of the Mosul Vilayet to Turkey or for the defence of Iraq's other frontiers. She gives no financial assistance other than the maintenance of British Forces in Iraq, while Iraq has been forced to shoulder a large share of the Ottoman debt, and is involved in a huge expenditure on the expansion of the national Army. It is contended that a provisional arrangements would cause early bankruptcy. An explicit pledge is demanded that if circumstances prevent Iraq's entry into the League of Nations on the expiry of the Treaty period, she will then be completely independent without the prolongation of the mandate. The campaign against the Treaty is largely conducted by lawyers, and is accompanied by wildest misrepresentations.—Reuter.

STEALING RAILWAY CONSIGNMENTS.

RAILWAY HEAD CONSTABLE SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

MULTAN, April 17.

Basharatali, Head Constable in the Railway Police, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonments and a fine of hundred rupees for stealing a part of Railway consignments.

KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE.

STATE GAZETTE ORDER.

REASONS FOR REFUSAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 20.

The situation regarding the Kathiawad Political Conference has come to a climax. The last resource to avoid conflict was adopted by Bhavnagar citizens the day before yesterday. The leading citizens of Bhavnagar invited the Conference leaders in a meeting and decided in agreement with the Conference leaders to send one deputation to Mahatmaji. If Mahatmapi advises postponement or change of venue the Conference people should abide by it. If Mahatmaji advises to hold the Conference in Bhavnagar all leading citizens should stand by the Conference. After this decision of the citizens and Conference leaders a deputation of five citizens was asked to go to see Sir P. Pattani to know whether he would abide by the decision of Mahatmaji or what attitude the State would take under the circumstances. Nagarseth Gulabrai Desai, Parmanand Kapadia saw Sir P. Pattani. Sir P. Pattani characterized the proposal to go to Mahatma as cutting his head. What should he do in case Mahatmaji said "Yes." He was not prepared to allow to hold a Conference even in that case. So the deputation returned and the idea of going to Mahatmaji was abandoned.

DARBARI GAZETTE.

To-day a special Durbari Gazette dated yesterday under the signature of the Chief Secretary to the Council of Administration is distributed for public knowledge. The Order therein says as the Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference has decided to hold the Conference in Bhavnagar and as it is not advisable to allow to hold looking to the things that happened in previous sessions it is hereby forbidden to hold the Conference in Bhavnagar Jurisdiction. All who hold it, abet or aid in holding or attempt or make preparation towards it or attend it will be liable to be arrested by the Police and the Magistrate is empoweded to award such persons six months' rigorous or simple imprisonment or Rs. 500 fine or both. There is an explanatory note beneath this order which reiterates the reasons of this step. The reasons are that Bhavnagar cannot allow criticisms of other administrations in its jurisdiction and that the Maharaja is a minor and holding a conference is against his interests.

Thus the final stage has come. There is great enthusiasm throughout the province.

BYRON CENTENARY.

GLOWING TRIBUTES.

LEAFIELD, April 19.

The centenary of Byron's death was celebrated here the other day at a meeting at which forty speakers testified to his enormous influence throughout Europe. To-day is the actual anniversary of his death, and there is a commemoration at Harrow where he went to school and a service at Lucknall Torkard Church where he is buried. The centenary is being upheld by deep popular feeling, and to-day there is a ceremony at Missolonghi where the poet died.

All British newspapers to-day devote long articles to Byron's life and literary achievements. Typical of them is the passage from a leader in the "Daily News" which says: "Above Byron's uneven work and beyond his erratic and uncontrolled way of life, we do not forget his love for and expression of principles of individual and political liberty. This, with some enduring work, was human enough to remember and celebrate with sincerity because it has always been a part of one of the first and most natural of our desires."—B. O. W.

POET'S STATUE WREATHED.

The principal celebration in England, on Saturday, in connection with the Byron centenary was the wreathing of the poet's statue in Hyde Park by the Greek Colony and Poetry Society. A number of minor ceremonies elsewhere included a pilgrimage to Harrow, his old school.—Reuter.

PLACING OF WREATH.

Rome.—A magnificent wreath was laid in front of the portrait of Byron in a house in Piazza Di Spagna on behalf of the Municipality and the Italian nation. The British Ambassador was present.—Reuter.

GREEK CELEBRATIONS.

Missolonghi, April 9.—The Town was decorated with the Anglo-Greek colours on the occasion of the Byron centenary celebrations. Premier Papanastassion delivered an address. A commemorative stele was unveiled on the spot where Byron died at the hour of his death. A large assemblage included British delegates.—Reuter.

END OF SOUTHAMPTON STRIKE.

LONDON, April 19.

A mass meeting of Southampton strikers decided to-day to resume work from April 23rd.—Reuter.

SOLUTION OF DEADLOCKS.

"REAL SWARAJ, NOT SHAM REFORMS."

WHAT OBSTRUCTION HAS ACHIEVED.

PANDIT MOTILALJI ON THE ISSUES OF THE MOMENT.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a public meeting was held on the Chowpatty sands, when Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered a lecture on "The Deadlock and its Solution" Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

ELECTORS' MANDATE.

Mr. Patel said he himself did not know what Panditji wanted to do or say as he was only his humble follower. They were going to follow the programme already laid down by the Party as they had no right to change it in the slightest degree, as on that policy and that programme they were sent into the Councils, and if they transgressed that policy, they would be traitors to their country. They would implicitly follow the mandate they were given by their electors and they had seen no reason either to change it, or to give it up. The Congress represented the public and the public were really the masters of the Swaraj Party. Only the public had a right to give them a new mandate or to change the old one. When they went into the Councils it was on the clear understanding to make Government through Councils impossible, because they did not want the Councils based as they were on the present reforms. They were compelled to go into the Councils because they wanted to replace the Cooperators in the Councils who had refused to liberate 25,000 of their countrymen from the jails, who had refused to set free the Mahatma, the Ali Brothers and many others, and who had increased the taxation by 50 crores of rupees per annum during the last three years. Those men were thrown out of the Councils now. Among the many things they had picketted, Councils were not one and the cooperators had flocked there in large numbers. Had it not been for these cooperators who had helped and encouraged Government in their reactionary methods Government would have surrendered. This unholy combination of bureaucracy and cooperators had made a dead set against the N. C. Os. The Swarajists wanted to wrest their legitimate rights from Government by non-violence and not by violence. The real meaning of N. C. O. was to bring an irresistible pressure on Government to get Swaraj, and it did not mean making the way clear and easy for Government to do anything they liked. They had not gone into the Councils to work the reforms, but for obstruction, and the Swaraj Party was not going to work the reforms. They wanted to get to grip with Government, and they had already done that. Let the Government do what they liked but not in the name of the public, but in their own names. The object of the Swaraj Party was to apply pressure from both inside and outside. They wanted to N. C. O. both in the Council and out of it. The speaker then mentioned the work they had done in the Assembly by passing a number of resolutions for the setting at liberty of many political prisoners. When Government asked for money to be spent on different departments the Swaraj Party refused to give them money from the pockets of the Indian taxpayer, but Swarajists had no objection to Government spending the money of the English taxpayer, and that was why the Swarajists had refused the grant. Government had got hundreds of crores of money from the people all these years, and Indians were not going to give any more money now. It was in the Assembly and the C. P. and Bengal Councils that they saw real N. C. O. now in India, and nowhere else! The Swarajists were the real N. C. O. in this country and none else. As long as the preamble to the Government of India Act was there they would never accept the Reforms, but always obstruct them. They wanted real Swaraj and not the sham reforms they had now.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Panditji said the Swarajists were merely doing the work of sappers and miners, and they were clearing the way for those who wanted to follow them. They were removing all obstructions which were in the way of their progress. The first obstruction was this. Government had given an impression to the world that they were ruling the country with the consent and will of the people, and the Swarajists had removed that wrong impression and shown to the world that Government were ruling over them by force and not by the consent of the ruled. The Mahatma wanted to boycott the Councils with a view to showing to the world what the Councils really were. And that was a nice opportunity afforded to some cooperators to enter the Councils and do harm to the people. These cooperators who had gone into the Councils had even opposed the release of the Mahatma the man who was revered and loved by his countrymen. That action reflected more on the men who voted in the Assembly than on the great Mahatma himself. But the people had now shown to the whole world that Indians were men after all, and not beasts. They had shown to the world that Government was being conducted not with the consent of the people, but inspite of it. They wanted to pull down the mask of representative Government from the face of the autocracy and show it in its true colour to the world. The speaker then referred to the Prince's Protection Bill which in spite of its being thrown out by the last Assembly was certified by the Viceroy. The members of the Assembly waited in a deputation on the Viceroy to explain their action, and almost apologised for it. What the Viceroy did was to lash the members into submission by his hectoring lecture; Sir W. Vincent did the same in the Assembly and the Council of State most submissively passed the Bill. The speaker then referred to the action of the Viceroy in certifying the Finance Bill which was rejected by the Assembly, previously and said it was an insult to the intelligence of the Assembly to have returned it to them again in a day or two and told in detail what the Swaraj Party had done in the Assembly in regard to the four heads which were rejected by them. The Swarajists were consistent in their action in refusing again to pass a Bill which was rejected by them once, for when they were not responsible for expenditure they did not want to give the necessary money to the Government for the purpose. Where was their irresponsibility in this action of theirs? They were consistent, and honest in what they had done. They had defeated the Government wherever and whenever there was a trial of strength between the Swarajists and them. But in spite of all that they had not yet achieved Swaraj; they were not near it at all. And therefore they said that Swaraj was not to be obtained through the Councils. Whenever Sir M. Hailey said anything, he was not listened to with great complaisance, as in the former Assembly, but he was opposed on all sides by the Swarajists. The Swarajists were considered to be *janglis* because they appeared in khadi and were wild-looking, but when they got up to speak, even "The Pioneer" admitted that they spoke the most polished and even "poetic" English.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

While the Swaraj Party took no credit for the release of the Mahatma they must admit that just before they were going to move the resolution he was liberated. The Swarajists took no credit for this deed. The Government had committed the greatest sin in keeping the Mahatma in jail for such a long time, and by releasing him they had merely ceased to do that sin. But the Swarajists had never once compromised their national honour, national self-respect, or their dignity in all their actions. They had always stood up for the self-respect of the nation. As he had already said the Swarajists were mere sappers and miners clearing the way for better things, and other men. They followed the programme laid down by the Mahatma—khadi, abolition of untouchability, and Hindu-Muslim unity. But they must remember that the Police had in many provinces made bonfires of *charkhas* by visiting villages, and they had almost made it penal to wear khadi. And the Government said that N. C. O. was dead and the Swarajists therefore thought that the best way to prevent these terrosistic methods of Government was to enter the Councils.

Adverting to what had happened in the Assembly, Panditji said Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had said in the Assembly that the Government had every power to certify any measures the Assembly might throw out. The business of the Swaraj Party was to bring about deadlocks, and it was the Government's business to seek for the solution. His Party had nothing to do with the solution of the deadlocks. The Swarajists would never for one moment accept the preamble to the Government of India Act, and leave Parliament to be the judge of such measure and advance. Indians alone could be responsible for their destiny and they alone would be the judges of such advance and not the British Parliament. If Government wanted to have new elections, the Swarajists were quite willing to go back to their electors and seek for their votes again. If Government wanted to break the Councils, the Swarajists were also ready for such an action. The Swarajists wanted to serve the people, and wanted to preserve the self-respect of the people. If they were to go to the country again, he only asked the voters to give him their votes and send the Swarajists back again into the Councils.

(Continued on next page.)

EAST AND WEST.

India in no mood to be Trifled with.

We hope that Lord Balfour's recent remarks in the House of Lords about India express his own well-known views and not those of the new Government. We cannot suppose that his words are naive, so we must believe them to be disingenuous; he accuses the Indians of making a "fundamental desire to make the government of India and conditions that they are therefore not ready for Home Rule. The Indian Extremists have no desire whatever to make the Government work; they have an active, deliberate purpose to prevent it from working. Does he prove their incapacity to rule themselves? About as conclusively as the Boston Tea Party proved the necessary permanent dependence of the American colonies; or as the boycotting of the Dublin Castle authorities proved the political incapacity of the Irish. Lord Balfour is talking through his hat and the question is whether he is talking through the Labour Party's hat as well. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who is the unwilling spokesman of shifting, temporary coalitions, is committed to a parliamentary inquiry into the working of the Government of India Act, but this proposal has been rejected as inadequate by the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Round Table Conference demanded by the Indians would commit Great Britain to nothing further than a willingness to discuss home rule on a dominion basis. Mr. Asquith may not permit Mr. MacDonald to go even so far as to admit the possibility of discussing such a seditious idea; and Mr. MacDonald may not want to go to defeat on an issue so far removed from the daily lives and thoughts of English workingmen. But India is in no mood to be trifled with. Native control of the important legislative assemblies can tie up the entire administration; only the other day the central assembly threw out the budget and defeated the Government.—The New York "Nation."

The Indian Legislature.

In India the legislative session has ended with the acceptance of the substituted Finance Bill by an almost unanimous vote of the Council of State. There are divergent views regarding the result of the session's work at Delhi. We have heard it described as a tragedy, and also as a rather poor farce, but in our judgment a better analogy may be found in the school than in the theatre. The scene in the boardroom stands out clearly; the governing body, gloomy and perplexed, some of the younger members inclined to be a little querulous: the headmaster grave, but not seriously perturbed. A bad term undoubtedly, practically no tangible progress on paper, some tendency to wanton destruction, and to other vices of imperfectly disciplined youth. Perhaps, however, more has been learned than appears in the results: holidays give time for reflection, which is scarcely possible in the rush of term; at this stage it is progress, not achievement, that matters most. It would be premature to talk of wholesale expulsions, or a drastic revision of the curriculum; let us see how next term shapes. Such, we think, would be the gist of the headmaster's statement, and, to our mind, the attitude is not unreasonable in the existing situation. One thing at least is clear, that the members of the *bloc*, which for the moment has obtained control of the Assembly, have plenty of topics for reflection during the recess. The extremists came to Delhi pledged beforehand to make a spectacular demonstration against the existing Constitution. They have made their demonstration, and now have time to consider what real good it has done, and also what they are going to do next. The Independents on their side have cause for some anxiety. When they joined the *bloc* they intended presumably to act as a drag; in point of fact, most of them, for the divisions show that a substantial portion held aloof, have been dragged at the heels of the Allahabad pandits, and a continuance of that process may result in some personal inconveniences. Again, many members of both wings are genuinely anxious to do something for India, and they now have an opportunity of judging the result from this standpoint of their initial activities. The recess will be shorter than usual, because a special session has been decided on to consider the question of assistance to the steel industry. We are not yet convinced that State assistance is indispensable, but, at any rate it is obvious that obstruction can render the industry no service, and legislators will probably find themselves forced to assume the responsibilities of their position on this question.—"Near East."

Straining Loyalty to Breaking Point.

If the whole area of the Empire from which Indians are now excluded is added together, it will be seen that it amounts to nearly 8,000,000 square miles. The whole area of the British Empire outside India is roughly 12,000,000 square miles. The fact that stares every thoughtful Indian in the face to-day is that though he is asked to be loyal to the British Empire and to fight under the British flag, yet when he goes outside his own country he is excluded as a resident from two-thirds of the area of that Empire simply because of his Indian birth. In 8,000,000 square miles over which the British flag flies, he is prevented even from landing as an immigrant. In less than a single generation there will hardly be a single Indian resident in the whole of these dominions, with the exception of Natal. *The Government of India has very wisely ceased to press for the observance of Empire Day in recent years, the phrase having become so unmeaning.*—C. F. Andrews in "Foreign Affairs."

The Turkish Assembly.

The first serious trial of strength in the Grand National Assembly of the Turkish Republic appears to have ended with honours easy. Mustapha Kemal Pasha has now been accorded as President the right to dissolve the Assembly; but the attack on Ismet Pasha appears to have failed in the face of his vigorous defence. The proceedings at Angora would have little interest for the world at large were they not linked up with the whole question of Turkey's future. It is essential to the success of the Republic that the nation as a whole should accept the new order. Angora's claim to speak for a unified and united Turkey falls to the ground if there is a split in the Popular Party itself. Nationalist Asia Minor, resolute and with considerable military strength at its disposal, has been able to overawe Constantinople, and those who are anxious that Turkey should be at peace with herself and set to work on the reconstruction and the development of the country, have realised that the only short cut to progress and reform lay in Angora's ability rapidly to make good its claims. A crisis at this early stage in the Republic's history can only evoke misgivings among the well-wishers of Turkey. What is not clear is whether the struggle at Angora is merely personal or whether, behind the constitutional controversy, the religious forces in the country are seeking to recapture the ground lost by their tongue-tied acquiescence in the abolition of the Turkish Khalifate.—"Near East."

Russia and China.

A situation that might develop dangerously has arisen in Northern Asia as a result of the refusal of China, as represented by the so-called Government at Peking, to recognize the Union of Soviet Republics on the latter's own terms. Karakhan, the Soviet envoy at Peking, has delivered an ultimatum, and Russian troops are said to be concentrating on the Manchurian frontier. The intentions of Moscow are obscure. Fulminations on the part of M. Chicherin are familiar enough, but genuine alarm exists in China, and questions in the House of Commons have elicited a confirmation of the ultimatum report and the concentration rumours. The situation is complicated by doubts as to the attitude of Chang Tso-lin, the "Super-Tuchun" of Manchuria, and the precise reaction of the whole affair on Japan. It is understood that a good proportion of Chang's funds is derived from Japanese sources, and Japan is certainly not prepared to see any further Russian expansion in Asia. If the Soviet Government wants the Chinese Eastern Railway back, it will almost certainly have to fight Japan and China for it. It is true that Japan would be the only serious combatant, but protection from such a quarter would mean a new embarrassment for China, and Wu Pei-fu, still the dominant figure in China proper, is alive already to that danger. Any threat to China's integrity or independence brings the Washington Agreements into play, and an appeal by China to the League of Nations is always possible. Any serious complications, therefore, would spread far beyond China.—The "Nation and the Athenaeum."

What the Labour Government could do.

During the war we had made use of Arab hostility to the Turks, and had promised independence to those who had sided with us. Hussein, who utilised his power over the Holy Places to make extortions from pilgrims, was supposed by us to be on this account beloved throughout the Moslem world. We made him King of the Hedjaz; a son of his proclaimed himself King of Syria, but was ousted by the French; another son was foisted by us on Iraq against the wishes of the inhabitants. We tried to get Hussein recognised as Caliph, but failed ignominiously. Gradually all our schemes went away. The failure of the Greeks, who were acting on our behalf, is sufficiently known. But even fairly well-informed people know little of our intrigues in relation to the Arabs. Mr. Powell, who writes as a disinterested American, tells the story vividly. I hope it may come to be appreciated by political opponents of Lord Curzon, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Winston Churchill.

One of the things which a Labour Government could do instantly, in spite of not having a Parliamentary majority, is to evacuate Mesopotamia, or Iraq, as it has been called since Mesopotamia ceased to be a "blessed word."—Bertrand Russell in "Foreign Affairs."

A chance for Thomas.

In November, 1918, after the Armistice, an Anglo-French Declaration promised "The complete and definite liberation of the peoples so long oppressed by the Turks and the establishment of national Governments and administrations drawing their authority from the initiative and free choice of indigenous populations." In 1920, after some experience of liberation under a British garrison, the people of Mesopotamia rebelled and nearly captured Baghdad. After this, Sir Percy Cox, the new High Commissioner, repeated the promise of self-determination. Certain prominent Mesopotamians, who had assisted us in quelling the revolt were invited to join a provisional government, among them Seyyid Talib. "It should be added," says Mr. Powell, "that the British were under the greatest obligations to Talib, who, during the rebellion of 1920, had answered their appeals for help by coming to the aid of the beleaguered garrison of Baghdad, thereby saving British arms and prestige from serious disaster."

At this juncture Mr. Winston Churchill, as Colonial Secretary, ordered, against Sir Percy Cox's advice, that Feisal (son of Hussein) should be made King of Iraq, although it was known that almost all the inhabitants loathed him. Talib got wind of the plan, and, at dinner in his own house, expressed strong disapproval of it. This failure to understand the meaning of "self-determination" was quickly ratified. Seyyid Talib was invited by Lady Cox to tea at the Residency. On his departure, he found the road blocked by an army truck, he was arrested, taken in a special train to Basra, and conveyed, a prisoner, to Ceylon in a destroyer.

Will Mr. Thomas order the instant restoration of Talib to his native country? And will he take steps to redeem the British Government's promises to allow self-government to Iraq?—Bertrand Russell in "Foreign affairs."

Islam's Period for Reflection.

A conference of the chief ecclesiastical and theological authorities in Egypt has decided to convene in Cairo next March an Islamic Congress, in which all Moslem nations are to be represented, in order to consider who should be appointed Khalif. The summons to the Congress, it is interesting to note, is embodied in a declaration which admits that the Khalif Abdul Majid, by the deprivation of his temporal powers, has been disqualified from becoming Khalif in the sense that Islam desired, and that, "seeing that in principle the Khalif is destined to be the representative of the Prophet, safeguarding everything concerning Islam, which necessarily means that the Khalif should be the subject of respect, veneration, and obedience," the Khalifa Abdul Majid no longer possesses "such qualifications." Here, then, is a further ruling for a divided Islam. Some Moslem authorities, inveighing against the action of Republican Turkey, have declared that Abdul Mejid is still the lawful Khalif; others, accepting Abdul Majid's deposition as final, have elected King Hussein as Khalif; now come the Egyptian Moslems, who say in effect, that neither Abdul Mejid nor King Hussein is Khalif, and that the Khalif must be formally elected by the Moslem world in Congress. The two chief countries in Islam to-day are undoubtedly India and Egypt. Both are united in refusing to recognise the Transjordanian election of King Hussein to the Khalifate. Indian Moslems appear to entertain hopes that they will be able to persuade the Turks to reconsider their hasty abolition of the Turkish Khalifate; Egyptian Moslems are inclined to welcome a return of the Khalifate to Egypt. A whole year has now been accorded to the Moslem world to reflect on the subject, and as much may happen in that time to all the countries concerned, the Turkish Republic included, the wisdom of the delay is obvious.—"Near East."

"Muck-Raking".

In the House of Lords on Wednesday Lord Curzon took the opportunity of working off some of his bottled-up spleen about Russia. He scored a few debating society hits, as when he taunted Lord Parmoor with a Moscow paper's description of him as "a bit of a Quaker and a sugar-mouthed humanitarian." But as a criticism of the Government's policy his speech was worthless; it was mere muck-raking. The recognition of Russia, said the Old Implacable, was "a rash leap in the dark." We ought to have sought evidence of the stability of the Russian Government. We ought to have insisted on "the recognition of Russia's internal debt; the acceptance by the Russian Government of international law, and their reversion to the ordinary accepted standards of civilization." The Bolsheviks were the same unrepentant agitators, intriguing against us all over the Empire. They would trick our innocents in the coming negotiations; they would ask for loans for internal reconstruction, and when they would get them they would probably put a large portion of them into the pockets of the Third International. Lord Haldane made the appropriate comment on all this when he said that Lord Curzon's speech was chiefly a revelation of his incapacity as Foreign Secretary. Mr. MacDonald has, by almost universal consent taken the right first steps to redeem his predecessor's failure. The next step—the negotiations—may of course, present some difficulties. But the parties will at least, meet in an atmosphere of mutual good will, which was impossible in Lord Curzon's time. And, moreover, we shall start with the avowed desire of arranging credits for the resuscitation of Russian industry and commerce that we want. Similarly, the Russian negotiators will start with the knowledge that they have got to be reasonably accommodating on the question of their debts, if the credits are to materialise.—"The New Statesman."

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, April 19.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee held its meeting yesterday evening here. The present meeting as is well-known was convened on a requisition of the Mangalore members of the Committee for the reconsideration of the venue question. There were 83 members present in all. The meeting place was arranged in two large bungalows belonging to Mr. Pinto on the northern outskirts of the city. The meeting was held in the halls of one of the bungalows for some time and then in the open air. Before the formal meeting commenced there were informal talks for about two hours between the requisitionists on the one side and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Sadashivrao on the other. This conference drafted the following resolution and placed it before the formal meeting, which commenced at 8 p.: "That though the method of voting employed at the last meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee was defective it is hereby unanimously resolved that in the interests of Karnatak no reconsideration of the venue question be made." This resolution was accepted unanimously by the Committee thus confirming the venue at Belgaum as settled in the last meeting.

After conducting some other business such as the appointment of Mr. Amkalgi as Provincial Auditor and passing a resolution exempting the untouchable members from payment of the membership fees the meeting separated.

The Reception Committee at its meeting amongst other matters accepted the scheme of a volunteers' organization for the Congress and decided to start a Central Training School for three months for 105 *nayaks* from all over the province during that period Rs. 3,500 have been sanctioned for this purpose and Dr. Hardikar has been entrusted with the carrying out of this scheme. The next meeting of the Reception Committee will be held at the end of May.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SIR. P. PATTANI EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 16.

A deputation of about twenty citizens of Bhavnagar interviewed Sir Prabhashanker Pattni yesterday evening; with a view to discuss with him the serious situation that has arisen in consequence of the resolution of the Reception Committee of the Kathiawad Rajkeya Parishad, which met here on the 13th inst., to hold the Conference in Bhavnagar in May, in the face of the prohibition of the State.

Sir Prabhashanker began to explain the situation by saying that many of the responsible workers of the Conference had admitted that the proper limit of decency was crossed by many speakers at the last session of the Conference which met in Wadhawan, and personal remarks were freely and unreservedly passed over many of the chiefs and officials of Kathiawad, which was a much regretted and painful thing. He said there was no reason to believe that there was any improvement in this attitude and as long as a marked change for the better was not found in their behaviour, he could looking to the excellent connections of Bhavnagar with the rest of the States of Kathiawad, under no circumstances allow the Conference to meet here, and was prepared to take the strongest measures against the movement, even at the cost of all that stood to his credit after a public career of thirty years. That was what he had plainly said to Messrs. Tyabji and Patel in the course of their interview with him.

However, Sir Prabhashanker was not one of those who wished to see an end to the Conference. He had suggested to those two gentlemen, that in the interest of Kathiawad and its people, the venue be fixed this year at Songad, which is a railway station in the British area, eighteen miles from Bhavnagar—and if his decision was arrived at, he will help the meeting of the Conference in every possible way, and guide its course, even if it be at a sacrifice. If the Songad session could do work in a desirable direction, and nothing that was undesirable and objectionable was transacted there, he would in future undertake to approach the chiefs of Kathiawad, at the head of the promoters of the Conference, and try his utmost to see that no State, or chief in Kathiawad would object to the conference to meet in its or his territory. What he wanted was a healthy tone and harmlessness of method. The Conference whether it met this year at Bhavnagar, or did not meet, would not survive a year more, because no other State would allow it to meet next year.

SOLUTION OF DEADLOCKS.

(Continued from previous page.

even, in increasing numbers in order to carry out the wishes of the public. The Swaraj Party wanted the good will and the support of the public to encourage them, to steel them, and to enthuse them in their endeavours. Unless the country followed the fourfold programme of the Mahatma they would never be fit for Swaraj. He asked the people of Bombay to use khadi and khadi only. There should not be seen a single man or woman in Bombay in any other wear than khadi. He was sorry to see a great change for the worse that had come over the citizens of Bombay in regard to khadi. India was fortunate in having the Mahatma amongst them, for it was a rare good-fortune to have such a man born in India. Such a matchless leader it was difficult to find, and if they wanted to realise their salvation, then let them follow the programme of the Mahatma.

UNITY, THE ESSENTIAL NEED.

Mr. Manekji Patel then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. He said Government had promised them many great things during the war, such as self-determination etc. But instead they got Rowlatt Act and Jallianwalla Bagh. But they were fortunate that they had a man like Mahatma Gandhi amidst them. Such men were always born when the people required a leader to lead them from out of slavery to freedom. Who could say that N. C. O. was fruitless of any results when the Viceroy himself had two years ago to ask the Mahatma for a Round Table Conference. As long as there was no unity between the different communities they would nver get Swaraj.

SUPPORT THEM BY WORK.

Mr. Dayalji Desai said there was no difference between the programme of the Mahatma and Panditji. Was it better that *Johukum* should go into the Councils or the real Swarajists? As long as people went into the Councils, it was as well that the Swarajists should go there and preserve the honour of the people. But he asked them to support the Swarajists by work outside the Councils.

Sheoramdas Bilasrai Kedia, acting Secretary Bharatvarsha Gaushala Gaurakshan Mandal, Bombay, visited Bharatgauhiteshi office Delhi, on Thursday and exchanged thoughts with workers. He wholeheartedly endorsed and accepted the new Gaurakshā Scheme of inducement to the work of barren and young cow and promised every possible help.

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

The proceedings of the fourth United Provinces Liberal Conference to-day were marked by dignity, enthusiasm and orderliness. It acquired greater interest owing to the presence of Dr. Annie Besant, Lady Emily Lutyens, Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who treated the large audience gathered in Mayo Hall, to excellent speeches.

Mrs. Besant asked the Liberals not to be downcast at their recent defeat at elections but to work hard and frame their own constitution. She said the must make the British people give in peace what Ireland had wrested after war. Mrs. Besant developed the idea of her national convention whose work would be to evolve a constitution for placing before Government. She said they wanted to co-operate with Government to be part of it, but a free part.

Lady Emily Lutyens said, if India wished to attain Swaraj rapidly, it must be with the cordial co-operation of the two countries. Their hope rested on the Labour Government remaining in power and they must take steps to educate British public opinion on Indian needs. She welcomed the idea of deputation to England of which, besides others, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Dr. Besant were to be members and promised to give every help to Indian cause on her return to England.

MIGHT FOLLOW THE EXTREMISTS.

Mr. Sastri said they might follow the extremists in some respects their great organisation, their enormous sacrifices and their mighty efforts. But those efforts were misguided. All these virtues of extremists led to poor results. The speaker said the main cause of liberal failure at the election was it appeared to public mind they co-operated with Government. Time had now come when Government stood in need of strong but friendly admonition. Mr. Sastri had great hopes in the results of deputation.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas criticised the tactics of the Swaraj Party which tended to give a set back to the progress of the country. He advocated the method which the national convention was proposing to adopt to frame a constitution and place it before the country and then submit it to Parliament as national demond.

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru moved the resolution on self-government in a long speech in which he analysed the whole position clearly. The resolution was to the effect that the Conference was convinced that time had arrived for the revision of Government of India Act or some other Legislation be passed by Parliament to establish complete responsible Government in the Provinces and urging early appointment of a commission to consider the entire questions of constitutional advance.

Resolutions were also passed expressing indignation at the treatment of Indians overseas, opposing the proposed resumption of emigrations to British Guiana and urging modification of military policy to ensure, at an early date as may be feasible, national Indian Army. A resolution to the effect that recruitment of all public services should, in future, ordinarily take place only in India and no action be taken on the Lee Commission's report without consulting public opinion was also passed.

Resolutions were also passed on the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, on excessive provincial contribution, on improving education and supporting Swadeshi movement.

The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

(Continued from column 6.)

Education Act. It is to be administered by the newly constituted Local Boards. They are empowered to raise money by additional taxation. In some District Boards resolutions of increased local cess were passed; but the people have raised a cry against them. Seeing this the other Boards seem to have stopped taking a similar measure. Thus the signs of working the reformed Local Self-Government do not seem to be encouraging.

There is no doubt that Government are doing their bit in financially helping these Bodies. But the help is not quite enough. In Bombay Government give two-thirds to the Local Boards and one-half to the Municipalities, of their total expenditure in point of Primary Compulsory Education. But as the reports go, this is done at the expense of secondary and higher education. They contribute very little towards the other local services such as medical relief and sanitation, roads, water and drainage works, etc., Under the present system of Budget making these very important public services will not get a substantial share of the public revenues for many years to come; nor can the system be changed very suddenly. There are bound to be many monetary entanglements and previous commitments which would not easily allow the system to be changed in the near future. But in that way the work of the Local Bodies can never be very much improved by merely improving their constitutions. The *sine qua non* is money and it must at any rate be found. Government will have to liberally contribute to these Bodies, if the reforms in them are to be made a success. At the same time these Bodies must also bestir themselves to increase their income wherever possible.

FINANCES OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY R. R. PAWAR.

Since the inauguration of political reforms in the country the question of local self-government has become more important than ever before. Officials as well as non-officials have come to agree the necessity of widening the scope of the activities of the Local Bodies, and the history of the Provincial Legislatures during the last three years shows a record of good work done by them and by the Ministers. The Bombay Corporation has since then enlarged its constitution by increasing the number of its members. The majority of popular representatives is made overwhelming, nomination of members by Governmenet has been reserved only to represent the minorities, and women are allowed to take seats in the Council. The influence of the property-holding classes has been counteracted by giving the right of franchise to the rent payers. The corporations of Calcutta and Madras have followed suit and they also have similarly reformed their constitutions. These changes have been also effected to a certain extent by the Municipalities, in the Districts. Almost all the provinces have taken a lead in improving their old Acts, and now invariably almost all the Municipalities enjoy the privilege of electing their Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and the Government control is reduced to the minimum. The Local Boards in the rural tracts are also similarly improved. In the Bombay Presidency the new amended Local Boards Act is a consolidation of the old Act, rules and the several standing orders. In the Central Provinces and Berar and in the Punjab similar amendment in the old Acts have been carried out. Panchayats have been established in almost all the major provinces; and their constitution is as much democratic as can be desired at the present stage of our Village life. Numerous rules and regulations have been made for the proper conduct of these Local Boards.

FURTHER REFORMS CONTEMPLATED.

The sphere of the activities of these urban as well as rural bodies has been thus vastly increased, and many new responsibilities have been thrown upon them. The development of the constitution of these institutions is not yet complete, and in the newly constituted Legislatures we find that both the officials as well as the non-officials still aim at a further development. In Bombay the Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla the Minister in-charge of Local-self-Government hopes to make the municipal constitution more broad and democratic; and one of the elected members of the Legislature has given a notice to move a resolution to make the Local-Self Government institutions entirely autonomous. So far the popular cry was for an enlarged constitution of these Bodies. This has been more or less secured. There was also a dislike of the Government control and interference which has been also minimised. Now, therefore, it remains to be seen how the administration of these institutions is run by the popular office-bearers. Their first and great difficulty will be in finding out the necessary money, for the carrying out of the several responsibilities imposed upon them. Money is the *sine qua non* of the whole thing. No doubt these Local Self-governing Bodies have been empowered to raise funds by self-taxation. But one doubts how far initiative will be taken in this direction. Besides if we look to the sources of local taxation we find them only a few and far between. In the urban and District Municipalities the main sources of revenue are the Octroi and the house-tax or property-tax. Other sources of taxation are more or less nominal. They consist of license fees, and fees for the municipal services such as water rates, latrines cess, drainage cess and the like. The income from these sources is not considerable. So the main sources of income remain to be the Octroi and the Property Tax. In Octroi the incidence of taxation is not entirely borne by the citizens of the municipal areas, but it is also paid by the outside customers. It is, therefore, not an equitable form of local taxation. Besides there are all sorts of objections to it, levy from the stand-point of the development of industries and commerce. The tendency in most of the provinces is to minimise the octroi rates, and to develope the property cess so that eventually the latter alone may be the main source or at least the criterian of local taxation. Judged by the values of properties in an agricultural country the income from this source must always remain very meagre indeed; because the industrial and commercial towns and cities in our country can be counted on the fingers. The mass of the population resides in the rural area, whose income is mainly derived from the uncertain profession of agriculture. Land values in the local and municipal area remain unchanged. The population is ignorant, and, therefore, susceptible to all sorts of sentiments. They are generally averse to direct taxation. They have very little sense of civic necessities. It seems, therefore, a pretty hard task to get any substantial revenue from the power of self-taxation. Very recently the Bombay Legislature has passed the Primary Compulsory

(Continued in column 5.)

SCHOOLMASTERS AND LAWYERS.

(BY M. K. GANDHI)

"I hope you have by this time been able to consult friends who were led to modify, at Delhi, the Congress resolution regarding the Triple Boycott. What final decision have you come to? Are you going to preach them over again in the same form?

"As to the boycott of Councils, I may not say anything; the leaders of the Swaraj Party might have clearly laid before you facts and arguments. The work they are doing and are likely to do is before you. As to the boycott of schools and colleges, it has, if I may say from my own experience, completely failed. I may refer to my own case. Here there are two full-fledged High schools, attended by more than 500 pupils each, while the National High School has barely 30 boys on the roll. We have tried all possible ways and means for canvassing boys, but have failed. I have been convinced that people are not prepared for this boycott.

"As to the third boycott, there were only a very few lawyers who gave up their practice. Now almost all have rejoined. The number of court-going people never diminished. The *Lawad* Courts established by national workers never thrived and have since died. These courts, having had no power to enforce their decisions, and the people being not trained to submit, cannot be expected to attain any palpable success.

"Under these circumstances what are we —who boycotted our further education and prospects at the clarion call of the Congress to sacrifice for the sake of the country only one year—to do? We have sacrificed not only one year but three. We established national schools for the people and the people heed them not. The sacrifice of the workers is not appreciated. Are not the national schools with such poor attendance a useless waste of the public money, energy and life? Does it not mean that our efforts and plans are premature? Our sacrifice gives no satisfaction to ourselves too. It is often a hindrance to patriotism or national enthusiasm. Khaddar is dearer than mill-cloth and our means are poor. Though elected delegates to the Congress we cannot attend or have to refuse the seat, for want of the necessary money required for travelling and other expenses. We have to earn money not for luxury but as a necessity. But our ways are blocked by the Congress.

"I have a family to support and a delicate constitution, and hence cannot bear the hardships of village propaganda. The Congress has practically no work at present. What I think is that the Congress should arrange for the maintenance of workers and admit only those whom it can support. It should give permission to all others to follow their own pursuits patriotically and be soldiers of the militia (irregular army) ready at the country's call whenever required. Such people will enter Government and semi-Government schools and teach their prescribed books and lessons with a patriotic angle of vision. They will join the bar and show to the people at every step what a waste of time and money the Courts are. They will enter the military and refuse to fire on their own brethren. And so on. I know not what you intend to do after your recovery. In the meanwhile I seek your advice. I think that I am doing no better service to the people and to the country by remaining the head master of the national school here, which is not appreciated and supported by the public. May I complete my law education and join the bar and do what humble services I can to the Motherland? Will you advise the Congress to remove these boycotts and devise some other ways and means for attaining freedom? Or are you going to take up these boycotts in right earnest again? May we wait?

P. S.—It is no question of Conscience and Religion. I look at Non-cooperation only as a means."

The foregoing letter sums up succinctly the argument advanced by my correspondents and visitors against the boycott of schools and law courts. As usual the sting is in the tail. The post-script yields the secret of unbelief in the boycott. One need not regard everything as a matter of conscience or religion to be able to stick to it through thick and thin. Even one's means may be so vital that giving them up may mean death. Lungs are the means whereby we breathe and sustain life. They are not life. But their destruction is destruction of life itself. The question is:—Is non-cooperation as conceived in 1920 the only means of reaching our goal? The Congress decided that it was. But the Congress merely represents the opinion of the delegates for the time being. Some of us evidently consider that it was a mistake to think that it was the only means. Some others think that it was one of the means and many more should have been adopted at the same time. Yet others, though they disbelieved in it, adopted it out of regard for the decision of the majority and because they think that the decisions of the Congress have a mandatory character and bind the minority whether in matters of principle or detail. Yet others adhere to the opinion formed by them in 1920 that non-cooperation as then conceived is the only means for achieving our goal. I belong to the last category and it will be my humble duty from time to time to show why it is the only means. My correspondent evidently belongs to the opposite school.

I have repeatedly observed that no school of thought can claim a monopoly of right judgment. We are all liable to err and are often obliged to revise our judgments. In a vast country like this, there must be room for all schools of honest thought. And the least therefore that we owe to ourselves as to others is to try to understand the opponent's viewpoint and, if we cannot accept it, respect it as fully as we would expect him to respect ours. It is one of the indispensable tests of a healthy public life and therefore fitness for Swaraj. If we have no charity, and no tolerance, we shall never settle our differences amicably and must therefore always submit to the arbitrament of a third party i.e. to foreign domination. I invite the reader, then, to share with me the respect that is due to the view set forth by my correspondent and if he belongs to the correspondent's school of thought, bear with me even though I cannot see eye to eye with him.

In my opinion, the boycott of schools and law courts has been both a failure and a success. It has been largely, not enough, a failure in that schools and law courts have not been effectively or even appreciably deserted. But it is a great success in that the hale-surrounding Government schools and law courts has disappeared. People believe, much more now than they did before, in the necessity of independent national schools and settlement of disputes by punchayats. Lawyers and Government schoolmasters have lost much of the artificial prestige they enjoyed five years ago. I count these as no small gains. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not undervalue the sacrifices and devotion to the country of schoolmasters and lawyers. Dadabhai and Gokhale were schoolmasters. Pherozeshah Mehta and Budruddin Tyebji were lawyers. But I would not have even these distinguished countrymen of ours to claim the exclusive monopoly of wisdom or ability to guide. The spinner, the weaver, the farmer, the artisan, the trader have just as much right to shape the destiny of the country as the members of the so called liberal professions. As the latter have represented the arm of authority, we have been awed by them and to that extent they have accustomed us to think that we can satisfy our wants only through the Government instead of teaching us that the Government is a creation of the people and merely an instrument for giving effect to their will. This false prestige of privileged classes has suffered a shock from which I hope it will never recover.

That national schools and punchayats have not flourished, as they might have, is due to a variety of causes, some avoidable and others unavoidable. We have been new to the work and therefore we have not known how to go about it. For me therefore the poverty of results is not a cause for disappointment but for greater and more enlightened effort. Our failures we can convert into so many steps to success.

The village work frightens us. We who are townbred find it trying to take to the village life. Our bodies in many cases do not respond to the hard life. But it is a difficulty which we have to face boldly, even heroically, if our desire is to establish Swaraj for the people, not substitute one class rule by another, which may be even worse. Hitherto the villagers have died in their thousands so that we might live. Now we might have to die so that they may live. The difference will be fundamental. The former have died unknowingly and involuntarily. Their enforced sacrifice has degraded us. If now we die knowingly and willingly, our sacrifice will ennoble us and the whole nation. Let us not flinch from the necessary sacrifice, if we will live as an independent self-respecting nation.

The difficulty with the non-cooperating lawyers is greater still. They have unfortunately been used to a highly artificial life totally out of harmony with their national surroundings. I regard it as a crime that any lawyer or doctor should charge or get say Rs. 1,000 per day or for that matter even Rs. 100 per day. It is no answer to the indictment that it is the monied men who pay and there can be no harm, but it may be all to the good, if lawyers take money from the rich people and use a part for the public good. If the profession was disinterested and charged only enough for maintenance, the monied men would also have to revise their budget. As it is, we seem to be moving in a vicious circle.

If under Swaraj we shall have to make the town life correspond to the village life, we shall be bound to simplify the town mode of life. The beginning has to be made now. Why should lawyers feel so utterly helpless as they seem to do now? Is starvation the only alternative if they cannot resume practice? Is it impossible for a resourceful lawyer to turn his attention to weaving or any other honourable toil?

It is difficult for me to advise 'non-cooperating lawyers and schoolmasters. If they believe in the boycott they should face all difficulties and continue the boycott. If they do not believe in it, they can without any disgrace attaching to their action rejoin the profession. As I do not believe in the mandate theory, I do not consider it to be obligatory on any schoolmaster or lawyer to refrain from rejoining Government schools or law-courts because of the continuance of the boycott resolution. I would still advocate the retention of the boycott, to be worked out not by propaganda for emptying Government schools and courts (that was done and had to be done during 1920 and 1921) but by the constructive method of establishing and popularising national schools and punchayats.

HAND EMBROIDERY MACHINE.

The Fairy of the Home. A highly interesting novelty for the ladies. Produces excellent needle work of wonderful charms, such as Chair cushions, Baby caps, Slippers and other innumerable articles. Reduced price Rs. 9. Frame Rs. 2, Scissor Rs. 1/8/-. Designs -/12/- each. Wools or Silken threads of different shades and colours supplied extra. Order to:—DUGAL BROS., 34-B, Brandreth Road, LAHORE.

THE WORLD'S GREAT ASTROLOGER.

ONE the great Indian Astrologer is the daily future revealer written in simple English. It enables everybody to have daily predictions for any length of time. It gives dass and antardass results for any length of time. Character reading and the description of personal appearance can be known by this book a unique work, information in this book worth its value in gold, a copy dispenses all astrologers. Price Re. 1-8. Apply to S. P. Tata's Indian Science Institute, Vizianagram City B. N. Railway. 1947

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA".

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's Illness.

The readers of "Young India" will be sorry to learn that Maulana Shaukat Ali, who has been ailing for some time and is being treated by Dr. Ansari under his own roof, is not making such progress as was at one time expected. Both Maulana Mahomed Ali and Dr. Ansari say in their letters just received that the patient is feeling very weak and requires most careful nursing. I invite the readers to join me in the prayer that our distinguished countryman may soon be restored to complete health.

* * * *

Talks with Leaders.

Statements have appeared in the Press about the talks between the Swarajist leaders and myself. I ask the readers to discount them as altogether premature. No final conclusions have been reached. Mr. C. R. Das has not even been able to attend these talks and as he has been asked by his medical advisers to take prolonged rest, he may not be able to come at all. In no case is it possible to make any statement before the views of Mr. Das and other friends are known.

I understand that the workers are vegetating because of the suspense caused by the talks and the confusion caused by unauthorised journalistic ventures. I would ask the workers not to worry over the result of the talks. I can give them my assurance that there is not the slightest likelihood of any change being advocaed by me in the constructive programme. Any one therefore suspending his activity in that direction will make a grievous blunder and retard the progress of the constructive work which needs all the time of all the workers that can be got together for the work.

* * * *

For Workers.

A friend has suggested that I should convene a meeting of workers so as to confer with them even as I am conferring with the leaders. At one time I thought it was a good plan but I see that it is not feasible. But what has finally decided me against such a conference is my own physical condition. I can hardly bear the strain of a prolonged sitting at an early date. Any such conference to be useful must be called as soon as possible and not later than the end of this month. But I see that I shall not be equal to the task by that time. And after all, what will such a conference do? I am gathering all the information I can. I shall soon reach conclusions on the vexed questions of the day. Whatever weight may attach to my opinion, it must remain the opinion of an individual and therefore have no authority. The only authoritative opinion for Congressmen can be that of the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee in the absence of the whole Congress. My tentative opinions may form a fit subject for discussion when the All-India Congress Committee meets. The Working Committee meets too early for me and in no case can it lay down any new policy or programme without reference to the A.I.C.C.

Whilst therefore there need be no conference of workers, if they will give me as briefly as possible their opinion on all the questions that may be agitating them, it will be of the greatest assistance to me in forming my own judgment. Any such communications should reach me before the end of this month and addressed Post Andheri Bombay.

* * * *

The Gurdwara Movement.

Another Jatha of 500 has surrendered peacefully when it was intercepted in its progress to the Gangsar Gurdwara and placed under arrest by the Nabha authorities. If we had not become used to such arrests and the like, they would create a sensation in the country. Now they have become ordinary occurrences and excite little curiosity and less surprise or pain. Their moral value increases in the same ratio as popular interest in them seems to have died. These arrests when they cease to be sensational also cease to afford intoxication. People who court arrest in the absence of excitement, allow themselves to be arrested because of their unquenchable faith in silent but certain efficacy of suffering undergone without resentment and in a just cause. The Sikhs have been conducting the Gurudwara movement by Satyagraha method now for the last four years. Their zeal is apparently undiminished inspite of the fact that most of their leaders are in gaol. Their suffering has been intense. They have put up with beating, they have stood without retaliation shower of bullets and hundreds have been imprisoned. Victory therefore is a matter only of time. An offensive has been threatened on behalf of the Government. They are imprisoning innocent men who are marching in pursuit of a religious duty. They have declared their associations illegal. One wonders what further steps they can take to frighten the brave Sikhs. The latter's answer to any offensive on the part of the Government is not difficult to guess. They will meet each progressive step in repression with equally progressive determination to do or die.

* * * *

Vykom Satyagraha.

Vykom of which till lately no one outside Travancore, at most the Madras Presidency, knew anything has suddenly leapt to fame because it has become the seat of Satyagraha. The Press contains bulletins of the daily progress of the movement from day to day. It has been undertaken in behalf of the untouchables of Travancore. The movement has given us another word to describe the condition of the suppressed classes. It is unapproachability. These poor countrymen of ours may not only not touch any other caste Hindus but they may not even approach them within a stated distance. The leaders of the movement with a view to remedying the evil have taken up only a fragment of the evil, hoping no doubt that if they deal with it successfully, they will have dealt it a death-blow at least in that part of India in which direct action is now going on. In the prosecution of the campaign some of the staunchest workers of Malabar have been imprisoned including my predecessor George Joseph.

As most of the leaders have been imprisoned, an appeal has been made to the leaders all over India to come to the rescue. Whether such an appeal can or should be met or not need not be considered for the moment, as Madras seems to be responding whole heartedly. There can now be no receding. The struggle may last long if orthodox Hindu opinion is actively hostile to the movement. The Satyagrahis are certain to break down the wall of prejudice no matter how strong and solid it may be if they continue firm but humble, truthful and non-violent. They must have faith enough in these qualities to know that they will meet the stoniest hearts.

* * * *

Khadar and Purity.

A friend in a letter enclosing a Rs. 10 note writes; 'The donning of Khaddar without the qualities of sincerity, purity, self-conquest etc., amounts to a sacrilege' and he adds that as he does not possess these qualities in their fullness, he has not the courage to wear Khadar garments. I wish it were possible to associate all these qualities with Khadar garments. But in that case very few of us will be able to use Khadar at all. The writer has needlessly exaggerated the merits of Khadar. Its one great merit is that it solves, as nothing else can, the economic problem of India and removes starvation. That alone must be all sufficing to induce high and low to wear and use handspun Khadar to the exclusion of every other cloth. We want all, irrespective of their character, to wear Khadar. Scoundrels, drunkards, the very scum of the land, must clothe and feed themselves. I would not hesitate to urge them to wear Khadar even though I cannot induce them to change their mode of inner life. We must cease to attribute to Khadar virtues which it cannot carry.

* * * *

Unrepentant.

A correspondent has written a furiously earnest letter for publication if I thought it necessary. With due respect to the correspondent I think it unnecessary to publish the letter. But I am prepared to let the reader guess what it is all likely to be from the following extract:

"If you will not condemn the past and present actions of the Swaraj Party in the strongest terms, then you shall fail in your duty towards Truth and thus towards God. If you will not condemn them.....then it will mean a death-blow to your movement itself.....Pray do not create a second Bardoli."

I am giving the above extract in order that I may prepare the ground for my fall and thus break its force somewhat. Whatever may be the nature of the statement I may make regarding the Council entry, I know this much that I am not going to condemn the Swarajists in any manner whatsoever. I may express my difference in the strongest language, but I cannot condemn them because they may hold different views from mine. They and their views are at least as much entitled to a respectful hearing as mine or those of the latest among us. There is no such thing as my movement. But in so far as any movement may be called mine there is no danger of its failure, so long as I do not fail. Whilst therefore I appreciate my correspondent's anxiety for me, I would like him to feel at ease on my score. For so far as I can foresee there is not much danger of my proving a traitor to myself. Whilst there is yet time I had better make another confession. I am so proud of my performance at Bardoli that there is every prospect of my repeating it. That clean confession made at a most critical moment did me a world of good. It purified me and I verily believe that it did as much good to the cause. That confession and retracing of our steps gave an object lesson in non-violence as nothing else could have. I am therefore likely to repeat Bardoli as often as the occasion arises and that I shall do even at the risk of finding myself in a minority of one. I should be an unfit servant of the nation if I hesitated to tell the truth and do it for fear of losing popularity. What will it be worth when I have lost the only thing for which I live?

"SWAMI SHRADHANAND ON VYCOM SATYAGRAHA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly give me a little space in your widely read journal to express my humble opinion on Mahatmaji's principle of Satyagraha and fasting which Swami Shradhanandji has criticised in a letter to the Press.

Swamiji says that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore being a great sympathiser of the untouchables (unapproachables) and as such having given these people several concessions, he cannot be compared to General Dyer and that considering His Highness as a lover, fasting should be most appropriate in Vycom Satyagraha. Neither Swamiji nor Mahatmaji is wrong in the principle involved for both by arguments peculiar to them establish that fasting is vain against a tyrant and is right and effective against a lover. The question now is, whether His Highness the Maharajah is a tyrant or a lover of a section of his subjects? From the point of view of Mahatmaji, for the purpose of argument, His Highness is a tyrant being the head and brain of system of government which supports and perpetrates trampling down human rights of one section of his subjects by another.

But Swamiji justifies fasting against the human element of His Highness the Maharajah thus holding *the Man in the Maharajah*. It would, therefore, appear that Swamiji fails to perceive *the Maharajah* in the man. It is His Highness' regal authority which is operating now in the Vycom Satyagraha affair and not his humane sympathies which he is endowed with. Under the circumstances according to Mahatmaji's principle the Satyagrahis should not fast. The only consistent way by which the Maharajah can demonstrate his love for all his subjects is to become a Satyagrahi himself and manifest *the man* against the Maharajah, an act which may be called "self-purification." This "self-purification" of the Maharajah should solve the problem of untouchability once for all not only in Travancore but India as whole.

Times without number Mahatmaji has explained away the man from the official and yet, as Swamiji says, many of us have not correctly understood this metaphysical differentiation—the man and the system of machinery he is paid to manipulate.

Mahatmaji would himself concede the man Dyer all the human qualities that a cultured Englishman possesses and is entitled to and yet it is General Dyer, the paid machine gunner that is tyrant, not Dyer the man.—Yours, etc.,

T. RUTHNAM.

(Continued from column 6.)

served by the small crowd of people that was seen in and about the Court, and the great affection showed by them can never be effaced from memory. The sentence of six years' simple imprisonment I regarded as light. For, if Section 124-A of the Penal Code did really constitute a crime and the Judge administering the laws of the land could not but hold it as a crime, he would be perfectly justified in imposing the highest penalty. The crime was repeatedly and wilfully committed, and I can only account for the lightness of the sentence by supposing not that the Judge took pity on me, for I asked for none, but that he could not have approved of Section 124-A. There are many instances of judges having signified their disapproval of particular laws by imposing the minimum sentence, even though the crime denoted by them might have been fully and deliberately committed. He could not very well impose a lighter sentence seeing that the late Lokamanya was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for a similar offence.

The sentence over, we were both taken back to the prison, this time as fully convicted prisoners, but there was no change in the treatment accorded to us. Some friends were even permitted to accompany us. Leave-taking in the Jail was quite jovial. Mrs. Gandhi and Anasuyabai bore themselves bravely as they parted. Mr. Banker was laughing all the time and I heaved a sigh of relief thanking God that all was over so peacefully and that I would be able to have some rest and still feel that I was serving the country, if possible more than when I was travelling up and down addressing huge audiences. I wish I could convince the workers that imprisonment of a comrade does not mean so much loss of work for a common cause. If we believe, as we have so often proclaimed we do, that unprovoked suffering is the surest way of remedying a wrong in regard to which the suffering is gone through, surely it follows as a matter of course that imprisonment of a comrade is no loss. Silent suffering undergone with dignity and humility speaks with an unrivalled eloquence. It is solid work because there is no ostentation about it. It is always true because there is no danger of miscalculation. Moreover if we are true workers the loss of a fellow worker increases our zest and therefore capacity for work. And so long as we regard anybody as irreplaceable, we have not fitted ourselves for organised work. For organised work means capacity for carrying it on in spite of depletion in the ranks. Therefore we must rejoice in the unmerited suffering of friends or ourselves and trust that the cause if it is just will prosper through such suffering.—"Young India."

MY JAIL EXPERIENCES.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

I

The reader knows that I am a hardened criminal. It was not for the first time that I found myself a prisoner in March of 1922. I had three previous African convictions to my credit, a I was regarded at the time by the African Government as a dangerou minal, I was moved from jail to jai was able, therefore, to gather much experience of jail life. I had, before the Indian conviction, passed through six prisons and had come in touch with as many Superintendents and many more jailors. When, therefore during the beautiful night of the 10th of March I was taken to the Sabarmati Jail together with Mr. Banker, I did not feel any awkwardness which always attends upon a strange and new experience. I almost felt I was going from one home to another in order to make more conquests of love. The preliminaries were more like being taken to a pleasure-trip than to jail. The courteous Superintendent of Police, Mr. Healy, would not even enter the Ashram but sent Anasuyabai, with a message that he had a warrant for my arrest and that a car awaited me at the Ashram gate. I was to take whatever time I needed for getting ready. Mr. Banker, who was on his way back to Ahmedabad, was met by Mr. Healy on the way and already arrested. I was not at all unprepared for the news that Anasuyabai brought. As a matter of fact, after having waited long enough for the coming of the warrant which everybody thought was imminent, I had given instructions that all should retire and I was myself about to lay myself to bed. I had returned that evening from Ajmere after a fatiguing journey where most reliable information was given to me that a warrant had been sent to Ajmere for my arrest but the authorities would not execute the warrant, as the very day that the warrant reached Ajmere, I was going back to Ahmedabad. The real news of the warrant therefore came as a welcome relief. I took with me an extra *kuchh* (loin-cloth), two blankets, and five books, Bhagavad Gita, Ashram Hymn Book, Ramayan, Rodwell's translation of the Koran, a presentation copy of the Sermon on the Mount sent by schoolboys of a High School in California with the hope that I would always carry it with me. The Superintendent, Khan Bahadur N. R. Wacha received us kindly, and we were taken to a separate block of cells situated in a spacious, clean compound. We were permitted to sleep on the verandah of the cells, a rare privilege for prisoners. I enjoyed the quiet and the utter silence of the place. The next morning we were taken to the Court for preliminary examination. Both Mr. Banker and I decided not only not to offer any defence but in no way to hamper the proceedings but rather to help it. The preliminary examination was, therefore, quickly over. The case was committed to the Sessions, and as we were prepared to accept short service the trial was to take place on the 18th of March. The people of Ahmedabad had risen to the occasion. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had issued strict instructions that there should be no crowds gathering near the Court-house and that there should be no demonstration of any kind whatsoever. There were, therefore, in the Court-house only a select body of visitors, and the Police had an easy time of it, which I could see was duly appreciated by the authorities.

The week before the trial was passed in receiving visitors who were generally permitted to see us without restriction. We were allowed to carry on correspondence as long as it was harmless and submitted to the Superintendent. As we willingly carried out all the Jail regulations, our relations with the Jail officials were smooth and even cordial during the week that we were in Sabarmati. Khan Bahadur Wacha was all attention and politeness, but it was impossible not to notice his timidity in everything he did. He seemed to apologize for his Indian birth and unconsciously to convey that he would have done more for us had he been a European. Being an Indian, even in allowing facilities which the regulations permitted, he was afraid of the Collector and the Inspector-General of Prisons and every official who was at all superior to him. He knew that if it came to a struggle between himself and the Collector or the Inspector-General of Prisons, he had nobody to back him up at the Secretariat. The notion of inferiority haunted him at every step. What was true outside was equally true, if not truer, inside the Jail. An Indian official would not assert himself, not because he could not, but because he lived in mortal fear of degradation, if not dismissal. If he was to retain his post and obtain promotion, he must please his superiors even to t of cringing and even at the sacrifi ciples. The contrast became ter we were transferred to Yeravda. The pean Superintendent had no fear of the Inspector-General of Prisons. He cou claim just as much influence at the Secretariat as the latter. The Collector for him was almost an interloper. His Indian superiors he held cheap and therefore he was not afraid to do his duty when he wished and was equally unafraid to neglect it, when discharge of duty was an onerous task. He knew that, as a rule, he was always safe. This sense of safety enables young European officers often to do the right thing in spite of opposition either from the public or from the Government, and he has also often driven coach and six through all regulations, all instructions and defied public opinion.

[redacted] the trial and the sentence I need say nothing as the reader knows all about it except to acknowledge the courtesy which was extended to us by all the officials including the Judge and the Advocate-General. The wonderful restraint that was ob-

(Continued in column 5.)

THE CASE OF MR. TURNER.

VICTIM OF PTOMAIN POISONING.

Fortunately, unlike so many other victims of ptomain poisoning, Mr. Frank W. Turner did not die. But the results of his misfortune were serious enough. Interviewed at his home, 84 Allen Place, Hartford, Conn., Mr. Turner said:—

"For two months after ptomain poisoning had imperilled my life my system did not recover although I had medical treatment. My stomach would not digest food and I was often so dizzy that I almost staggered when I walked. I was constipated and suffered from flatulency and palpitation of the heart. Pains and sour risings troubled me after eating. I had no strength and felt weak all over.

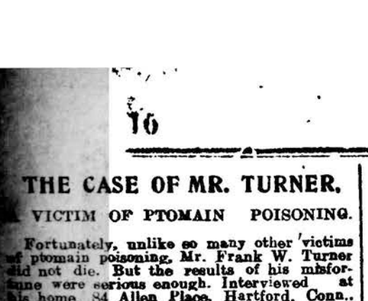
"I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills years before with good results and thought that they might help this condition, so I tried them. Soon I noticed that my stomach was better and the gas spells less frequent. My heart stopped bothering me. All the disagreeable symptoms disappeared. Now I feel good all the time."

No matter where you go, in America, Europe, Africa, Australia or Asia, you will hear the same thing about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they are splendid as a remedy for stomach troubles and all maladies arising from impure watery blood or weak nerves. Your chemist sells them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 per six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS. FLASH LIGHTS ETC.



THE WONDERFUL

"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.

"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES, *Proprietors.*

Dalal Trading Co., 73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WEATHER

SIMLA, April 19.

Weather is disturbed in the extreme north and local rain has fallen in N. W. F. Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal and Orissa. A few falls have occurred in Burma and in South Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji, one and half inches; Dhubri, one. Shillong, two; Narayangunj, three; Berhamporo and Darjeeling one and half; Tinnevelly a half.

Forecast.—Extension along the Frontier and into Kashmir.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.773	in
Temperature of Air	83.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.9	"
Dew Point	73.7	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	73.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky, cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.3	"
Minimum	77.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW. SE, WNW MNW,	
ovement of Wind from midnight to midnight	108	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY,

[redacted]ER. | LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	
	Apr.	h. m.	ft.	in.	Apr.	h. m.	ft	in
Sat.	19	9 10	29	7	19	8 26	19	
		12 34	28	10		20 24	18	
S.	20	2 17	29	10	20	8 36	14	0
		14 44				5 58	17	0
M.	21	11 53	19	1	21	17 30		
		23 58	21	5		6 55	5	
Tu.	22	12 39	28	6	22	48 11	14	2
			29	7			17	8
W.	23	3 5	27	10	23	18 56	14	3
		16 18	29	0		2 19	18	5
Th.	24	0 41	9		24	6 52	15	
		13 25	19			19 32	11	
F.	25	3 13	25	10	25	9 24	16	10
		16 14	27	4		22 56	19	8

A Madras message says:—The Raja of Kolengode, ex-member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, gave a farewell entertainment to Sir Charles Todhunter, retiring Finance Member of the Government of Madras and Lady Todhunter at the Willingdon Recreation Club on Thursday evening.—A. P.

NATIONAL DEMAND.

WORK IN ASSEMBLY.

PT. MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

Continuing his speech on the 13th inst. at Mardawi Vidyalaya Hall Pt. Motilal Nehru said:—

Now, I come to the second stage, which has been characterised as showing a great weakness on our part: I mean the attitude we took in relation to the remaining demands for grants. It was of course, open to us to refuse them as we had done the first four, but we adopted a more chivalrous course. All the remaining grants put together could not suffice to run any considerable part of the machinery of the administration, civil or military. The refusal of these grants would therefore have amounted to a mutilation of the prostrate form which lay before us without materially improving the position. We refrained from this process of mutilation and allowed our soldiers to play a more innocent game. Some of them were anxious to show their capacity for dealing with the merits of the demands, and we allowed them to have their own way.

THE FINAL ACT.

Then came the final act in this drama or tragedy whatever you may call it, I mean the Finance Bill. At the call of the whips the soldiers rallied fresh and strong and fell into line again, for the final attack which however was not delivered till every precaution had been taken to cover a possible retreat in the event of some unexpected mishap. This was done by putting in a number of amendments reducing the various new taxes proposed in the Bill, while the main attack was to be directed against the Bill itself as a whole. The discussion of the amendments on the previous evening at our Party meeting put our friends of the Press off the scent, and they flashed messages across the country and the seas, informing the world that the Swarajists attack on the Finance Bill was to take the form of amendments to clauses. Many of the Swarajists themselves were unaware that the main attack was to be delivered against the Bill itself. They were made to march as it were under sealed orders. Early next morning at 6 o'clock Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya informed me of the readiness of the Non-Swarajist group of the Nationalist Party to take part in the main attack. Nothing could better please the Swarajists, who were spoiling for a big fight. The rally was sounded, and the Swarajists and Non-Swarajists cheerfully answered. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya led the attack by opposing the introduction of the Finance Bill. He dealt with the subject thoroughly and with his usual eloquence. Sir Malcolm Hailey then made a feeble stand against Malaviyaji's condemnation of the Government. This was followed by a short speech from me, and the next moment the Bill was thrown out by a majority. Thus ended the budget discussion but not the Finance Bill for it came back the next day with a recommendation from the Viceroy, to pass it with certain modifications. This was in effect a command which the Assembly was called upon to obey with a loaded pistol pointed at its head. The Government had taken steps to fill vacancies among its supporters, and we had the pleasure of seeing a Viceroy in the Assembly Chamber. I mean the gentleman who was appointed in place of Mr. K. C. Roy absent on deputation to Engand. When and how Mr. Roy resigned his seat, whether by wire from Bombay or by wireless from mid-ocean was not explained. These expedients however did not succeed. A faint murmur of "Aye" was heard from the Treasury Benches followed by the roar of "Noe" from various other parts of the Assembly Chamber and the Finance Bill was finally laid to rest, so far as the Assembly was concerned. ...

"A MOST ACCOMMODATING CHAMBER."

The only available course left to the Government was, to have the Bill passed by the Council of State as certified by the Viceroy. This as you are aware is the most accommodating chamber to the Government. It is composed mostly of highly complicated gentlemen with elaborately decorated and inordinately long handles at either end of their distinguished names. Those sapient gentlemen full of wise saws and sayings, read long homilies to reckless Swarajists of the Assembly and testified to their own statesmanship and responsibility, by passing the Bill as recommended by His Excellency. It was a pitiable sight to see these men of light without leading, allowing themselves to be used as tools by the Government. Their one great argument was, the very obvious one, namely that no Government could be carried on without revenue, and therefore no responsible Councillor could dream of such a folly as the refusal of supplies. They were completely oblivious of the fact that there was not an atom of responsibility entrusted to them by the Government. It is amazing how totally devoid of imagination, these distinguished gentlemen must be not to realise, that they were in no way more responsible for the budget of Government of India than they were for the budget of the Government of Russia or that of Japan. They remind me of the nursery rhyme concerning the exploits of little "Jack Horner." In case some of you have forgotten these celebrated lines, I shall repeat them. The rhyme runs as follows:—

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner
Eating the Christmas pie
He put in his thumb
Drew out a plum
And said "What a good boy Am I."

These big Jack Horners sitting round the corner in Metcalfe House, were given the Finance Bill pie, thickly crusted over by Viceregal certification. Each one of them, put in his thumb, drew out a plum in the shape of a compliment from the Treasury Bench and on passing the Bill exclaimed "What a good boy am I." The Swarajists did their work differently. They did what His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief subsequently advised the Government members to do, namely "fight, fight hard, fight clean and fight to the finish."

FRIENDS OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

There are two charges laid at our door by moderates. The first is, that it is suicidal folly to estrange "friends of India in England." There are in England, I admit, both true and false friends of India. I am only concerned with the former, and I can assure you that there is not one among them, who would be estranged from us by our standing upon our rights, and trying our utmost to shake off the chains that bind us. The second charge is that we have not given the Labour Government a chance. I deny this charge also. Those who make it do not know what they are talking about. You may take it from me that the Labour Government's only chance, lies in our standing upright. We cannot possibly strengthen them, by lying low. There is only one word in the English vocabulary for a man who can 'hit back, but does not do so. That is a word of six letters beginning with C and ending with D. I leave it to you to find out that word. I have faith in the Labour Party, but I have no faith in a Labour Government. As has been pointed out Labour is only in Office and not in power. It has to speak at one time, with the voice of the Tory and at another with the voice of the Liberal, whichever Party it wishes to be supported by. We have heard Mr. Macdonald's threat to us when he was about to enter Office. He said that the Labour Government would not be cowed down by the Swarajists. In that threat I don't hear the voice of Mr. Macdonald, the Leader of the Labour Party. It is clearly that of a Tory with but a faint note of Liberalism in it. Where I can easily recognise the Labour Leader is, in the letter which he wrote in April 1918, quoted by me in my speech in the Assembly when I was supporting the resolution greeting the Labour Party. In that letter he said":—

"Whatever form the Government machinery might take, two things must be granted. In the first place the Viceroy's Council must be of the nature of a Cabinet and must be responsible to the representative authorities. In the second place, India must have control over her own finances. I hope that broad-minded wisdom is to assist both of us to arrive at a happy conclusion," I can only repeat the hope which I expressed in the Assembly that this broad-minded wisdom would be brought to bear upon the demand presented by us. As to our action meanwhile, in the words of Abraham Lincoln I said "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, we strive on to finish the work we are in." I cannot believe that Labour has gone back upon its principles so soon after entering upon Office. The real mind of Labour is not to be gathered from official pronouncements of members of the Cabinet, but from the accredited organs of the party. The "Daily Herald" and the "New Leader" have both supported our claim to the full. If we wish to profit by their support, we can only deserve it by behaving like men.

FURTHER LINE OF ACTION.

I now come to the line of action we propose to take in future. As you know it is not safe for the War Office to publish its charts and plans before the campaign begins. The party is going to meet on the 25th April and the exact course to be followed will then be laid down. A meeting of the whole Nationalist Party will be held subsequently, and then the plans will be finally considered and confirmed. Meanwhile you may rest assured that whatever line of action we may pursue, we shall in the words of the Commander-in-Chief continue to "fight," fight hard, fight clean, and fight to the finish." In this connection I have a word to say to my non-Swarajist friends. What they have to look at is the precise act in which they are called upon to join the Swarajists and not the words and phrases usually associated with that act, such as obstruction, destruction, wrecking etc., I am no stickler over words. So long as we can act together it is wholly immaterial to me, how our action is described. They have already seen that we are not the wild animals we are supposed to be. The reactionary press will leave no stone unturned to estrange them from us I beg them not to be misled by its ravings, but to refer all their doubts and difficulties to us and they will readily find a satisfactory solution. I hear of new parties being started. No possible good can come out by multiplying parties. My friend Dr. Gour, is reported by the press to have formed a new party, with the special object of opposing the so-called obstructive tactics of the Swarajists. I am not prepared to believe this, unless I have it directly confirmed by Dr. Gour. This gentleman owes his seat in the Legislative Assembly to the support of the Swarajists. He came to the Nationalist Party and asked for admission, but with the reservation that he was opposed to the obstruction mentioned in the programme of the party. He was told that if he wanted admission into the party, he would have to delete that reservation. Dr. Gour then scored out the words containing the reservation with his own hand in the open meeting. Dr. Gour is an honourable man, and I don't believe that he has now formed a party of 29 adherents with the avowed object of opposing the very programme which he ultimately agreed to. I do hope that he has not followed the advice given by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer (a nominated member and one of the few title holders we have in the Assembly.) He told the non-Swarajist members in the Assembly that it was more honourable to break the pledge they had given to their Swarajist friends than to abide by it in the matter of the budget. I don't remember his very words, but that in effect was the opinion he expressed on Council morality.

I have now done. This is the whole story. We do not pretend to have accomplished our task. We have done little. But what is that little? On this solemn occasion of the anniversary of Jallianwalla I put it to you in all humility, whether we have not created a crisis such as the Government has never been confronted with before. We have not shed a drop of blood. We have not crawled on our bellies. We have stood erect as men in asserting our birth-right. We have made a brave show of khaddar in the citadel of the bureaucracy. We have planted the National flag in the heart of the Council Chamber. We have driven the Government to cast off its mask of governing through the representatives of the people, and have compelled it to carry on the administration by its own autocratic powers. Much more is yet to be done. Nothing can be achieved without the whole-hearted support of our countrymen. But with you at our back, the might of the bureaucracy will be broken, and it will collapse like a house of cards. Will you extend that support to us? (Several voices "Yes") Will you encourage us to finish the great fight we have begun? (Repeated cries of "Yes") I am glad of your answer. On our part, we offer you our unswerving loyalty to the death.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request you to publish the following lines relating to the propriety or otherwise of holding a sessions of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Bhavnagar. The ruler of the State is a minor and the administration is conducted by nominees of the Suzerain Power. It is well-known in Kathiawar that a State under administration is excluded from many obligations and functions. It practically does not rank with other States during the minority of the ruler. Besides during the last few years many limitations have been imposed on the powers of the minority Administrators. They cannot even build large houses for the State; cannot inaugurate costly schemes; they have always been forbidden to alienate lands or even settle an appanage on cadets, or do any work affecting permanent interests of the State. Under the circumstances, it is impossible for those who are conducting the State under innumerable restraints to meet the wishes of the people by affecting any substantial reform in the constitution of the State, which is the ultimate object of the Political Conference.

The promoters of the Kathiawar Political Conference should try other States which they do not venture to. They would not have the courage to fix Bhavnagar as the venue, if the administration were in the sole charge of a British Officer.

It is only because Sir Prabhashankar Pattani is there that they are endeavouring to hold a conference. It is not fair on the part of those responsible for fixing Bhavnagar for the next meeting to take advantage of the accident of Sir Prabhashankar being the Senior Administrator. They ought to take into account the limitations on the powers of an administrator even if he be an Englishman. I would suggest to the reception committee to revise their decision and not to fight with the administration. What are they going to do next year? It can be taken as a certainty that not a single State, except perhaps Gondal, would ever think of giving them any convenience. Remember what Junagad did when a meeting of the managing committee was intended to be held in a private building belonging to a friend of the members. I would urge upon the standing committee of the Conference to have a fixed programme and to decide what they intend, to do in case of annual opposition which is bound to come from every State. Is it worthwhile holding the Conference this year in Bhavnagar, inspite of the wishes of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, and to lapse into oblivion from the next year, which is, if not an inevitable, a most probable result of the propaganda, if it is not based on very sound conclusions?

If I remember right, Mahatmaji once advised to leave the States alone except to work up the constructive programme there. One may not like to follow Mahatmaji, though I am inclined to agree with him to a great extent, but one may leave the minority administrations alone as it is impossible to expect anything from such States.

With respect to Sir Prabhashankar, it would not be correct to say that he is false to that "tradition of tolerant and enlightened rule which its rulers have bequeathed to the State of Bhavnagar." There is a gulf between the ideas and ideals of the Political Conference, and the heritage of enlightened rule of which Sir Prabhashankar is said to be the repository. No doubt the traditions of Bhavnagar are different, and they differ very widely from those of all the States of Kathiawar without exception. Bhavnagar stands by itself in many respects and no State can be placed in the same class; but after all it is a State governed by "benevolent despotism," the traditions of which are very very liberally maintained by Sir Prabhashankar. What the Conference, however, wants is a radical change in the system of Government which was never conceived by any previous ruler of Bhavnagar and which could not consequently be the bequest of the people in the custody of Sir Prabhashankar. He cannot obviously be charged with being false to what never existed in the brains of the late Maharaja or his father Sir Takhtasinhji, nor his predecessors, the joint Administrators. Messrs. Percival and Gaorishankar Oza, the founders of the tradition.

It is reported that Mahatmaji has been consulted; it may be so, but I am not sure whether the limitation on the power of the administrators are brought to the notice of Mahatmaji. It would be best to hold the conference in a state administered By the ruler himself.—Yours, etc.

J.

Bombay, April 16.

A Lahore message says:—Owing to severe outbreak of plague the Punjab Government have authorised the closure of all courts (except one Criminal Court) at Lyallpur for a period of 11 days from 11th April 1924 and the Court of Subordinate Judge at Narowal in Sialkot District for a period of 7 days from 15th April.—A. P.

Wool wear for Hill wear

Lalimli provides just the right wear for the Hills at the right prices.

Pure wool throughout our materials give to the wearer that sense of comfort and warmth which makes them so popular.

Now is the time to fit yourself out for the Hills and now is the time to write us for samples.

Lalimli Is 100% Pure Wool

Sweaters. In several weights	from	Rs. 8/8/-each
Coat Sweaters. White and Coloured	,,	,, 12/- ,,
Flannels (includiag White) for suitings	,,	,, 7/- per yard.
Cheviot Tweeds	,,	Rs. 5/-/- ,, ,,
Tropical Tweeds	,,	,, 4/12/- ,, ,,
Donegal Tweeds from	Rs. 3/8 to	Rs.4/8/- ,, ,,
Saxony Suitings		,, 7/8/- ,, ,,

Serges, Blue, Brown or Grey from Rs.4/8/- to Rs.18/8 per yd.
Worsted Coatings from Rs.8/4/- to Rs.10/4/- per yard.
Broad cloths in all colours from Rs.5/- to Rs.9/4/- per yd.

All materials are 54" wide.

Pure Wool Underwear and Hosiery of every description. Think of the value offered and write us to-day for particulars.

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co.

Branch of British Corporation Limited.

CAWNPORE.

L. 98.

KOL-BEN WIRE WHEEL SETS.

(OR "SIMPEX")

—FOR Ford CAR—

SET CONSISTS OF

5 Wheels with 30 x 31/2" plain clincher rims.
4 Inner hubs.
4 hub caps.
1 hub cap wrench.

The only Double-locked demountable Ford Wire Wheels on the market. Have 4 more spokes and bigger hub THAN OTHER MAKES.

Consider what the motorist without wire wheels misses:

Smoother driving—longer life for tyres—more miles per gallon of petrol—increased safety—reduced vibration—greater resiliency—A more beautiful car.

The advantages of wire wheels are as pronounced, if not more so, than those of the self-starter, electric lamps etc. The special advantage of the KOL-BEN FORD Wheels will interest you. They contain in a BIGGER hub 64 strong tough spokes, 4 more than any other wheel of its size.

Imported cost, Rs. 291-2 per set.

SELLING PRICE, Rs. 125-0 ONLY nett.

The

Advance Motor Co.,

ACCESSORY EMPORIUM, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

'Phone: 26106 .....Wire: "Automotive."

PEPS

Stop The Worst

COUGH, COLD or CHILL

Her Beauty Secret

The secret of that youthful clearness, freshness and beauty of skin and complexion, lies in the regular use of Ven-Yusa Cream.

By giving the skin an invigorating "oxygen bath," this choice *non-greasy* Ven-Yusa softens, clarifies and rejuvenates the tissues in a remarkable way. It keeps the skin fair, fresh and youthful in spite of climate, relieving and preventing sunburn, prickly heat, shiny skin, redness, irritation and other complexion blemishes.

Delightful to use and of an appealing fragrance, Ven-Yusa has none of the hair-growing, pore-clogging characteristics of ordinary toilet-creams.

I.V.18.

In dainty opal jars, at Re. One of chemists and perfumers, or from agents: Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; De Souza & Co., Rangoon, or The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Cream

RICE INDUSTRY OF INDIA

The plantation, the growth, the crop, the manufacture, the milling, the transport, the market, the manufacturing product—every phase of Rice Industry

Will form the Special subject dealt in the April Special issue of

INDUSTRY

This will be the first issue of vol. XV of that bright little magazine which brings

Message of Wealth and Prosperity in Twenty Thousand Homes in India

For April issue we will put out 10,000 copies over and above our regular 16,000 subscribers and throw in this entire 10,000 copies free to applicants for them, throughout the country.

REMEMBER

INDUSTRY is the magazine meant to assist its readers on the way to wealth with various money-making schemes, industrial informations, suggestions for the unemployed, small capitalists, for all sorts of progressive people. If you have not seen a copy as yet

Write for a free copy and Judge for yourself.

Rs. 3. Secures you the whole yearly volume Post Free,

WRITE TO MANAGER,

INDUSTRY OFFICE, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Bombay Agents

B. DATTARAM & Co.,

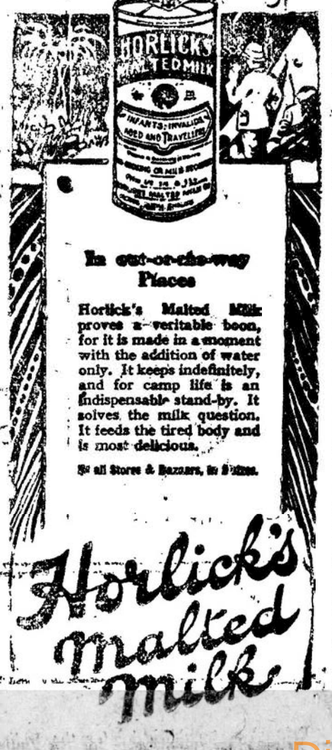
2/40, Sir Bhalchandras' Building, Grant Road, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE.

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable treatise for the young and the old, married and unmarried, as it shows the way how to attain health, wealth and prosperity. Must be a constant companion to every body. Write for a copy to the Branch Manager, BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, MIHIJAM, E. I. R.



In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

At all Stores & Bazaars, in Bottles.

Horlick's malted milk

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

KEEP CONTENTS

Either ICY Cold

OR

steaming HOT for

DAYS

Without ICE or FIRE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SWARAJISTS' PROMISE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not hold any brief for "The Kesari" of Poona. Yet as one who read Deshbandhu Das' speech on the compromise resolution at Delhi last year, I feel bound to contradict the statement made by "A Press Representative at the Delhi Special Session" in your issue of the 15th instant. Your correspondent asserts that in reply to a querry from a Congress delegate Deshbandhu Das declared that if his (Deshbandhu's) counsel should prevail he would ask the Swarajists to withdraw if they found themselves in a minority in the Council. This reply as quoted by your correspondent is quite incomplete and vague. I beg to invite the attention of your readers to a more detailed reply wired by the Associated Press to all the papers in India. It ran thus:

Asked as to whether he expected to get a majority Mr. Das replied he would never dream of failure. *If they were in a minority* (mark the wording) *then his Party would meet and decide consistently with their programme.* "I will keep these seats vacant like so many lamps of N.C.O. burning."

Your correspondent has conveniently forgotten to quote the first portion of Deshbandhu Das' reply, which must always be borne in mind when we have to consider the last portion of the same. From this one must come to the conclusion that either the "Press Representative" in question is incapable of reporting correct things or that he has wilfully tried to misrepresent Deshbandhu Das in his letter.—Yours, etc.,

D. V. KELKAR.

Bombay, April 15.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AT VISNAGAR.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, April 20.

A serious Hindu-Mahomedan situation has been reported from Visnagar in the Baroda State. On the last Ram Navami Day, at about 5 p.m., a procession of Hindus approached a mosque when Mahomedans armed with swords, rifles, sticks etc. demanded the stopping of music, and refused to move. Thereupon, local officials, who apprehending danger were present in large numbers, tried to influence both sides, but none yielded: The Hindus asserted their traditional right of playing music, which they said was recognised by the Baroda High Court. The procession remained in that State for the whole night. The next day, armed police arrived from Mehsana on camels and Mahomedans were dispersed. The procession then started and reached its destination at about 10 a.m. Although no serious disturbances have been reported, slight scuffles are taking place daily. Armed Mahomedans are pouring in from villages and the Police Commissioner Ghatge has proceeded from Baroda with 150 armed Police. Messrs. Mahadev Desai and Abbas Taiyabji have proceeded from here.

On Saturday evening, the members of the Allahabad High Court Bar, headed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, assembled at the house of Sir Grimwood Mears to bid farewell to him and Lady Mears. Sir Grimwood looked weak and thanked the Bar for their kind words. Sir Grimwood and Lady Mears will leave Allahabad on 25th instant for Bombay.—A.P.

An Ahmedabad message of the 20th instant says:—Mr. Ankleshwaria, Sub-Inspector of Kalupur, Ahmedabad with a Police party raided last night at 11 o'clock, a gambling den and arrested twelve persons. —A.P.

Leafield, April 19.—Warm sunshine and southerly breezes prevail throughout the British Isles and from London and inland cities there has been a great exodus of Easter holiday-makers to the sea.—B. O. W.

Cairo, April 19.—Lieut. Maclaren has arrived at Ziza.—Reuter.

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.)

is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operates upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson of Siad Road, Stroud, writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as deaf as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it."

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say now very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—
HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.),
The Woodlands,
BEAN, DARTFORD, KENT, ENGLAND.

SURAT N. DIST CONFERENCE

RESOLUTIONS.

On the Suburban Conference reassembling on Saturday afternoon at Santa Cruz the following were some of the resolutions adopted:—

The first resolution while thanking the Almighty God for the release of Mahatma Gandhi reaffirmed the faith of Indians in non-violence in their fight for Swaraj and prayed God that their cause might succeed.

The second resolution expressed regret at the premature death of Mr. Mansukhlal Nawlmal Mehta of Ghatkoper.

The Conference while again declaring its faith in Khadi for getting Swaraj resolved to put into immediate use 500 charkhas, etc.

The fourth resolution requested all to use Swadeshi goods, in order to encourage industries in India. The fifth was about the need of unity between different races in India. The sixth resolution emphasised the need of the abolition of untouchability for the purpose of raising the depressed classes, and the next one expressed the sympathy of the Conference with the Vaikom Satyagraha movement. The eighth resolution supported the struggle of Indians abroad in the colonies, etc. There were two or three more resolutions bearing on similar subjects.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS.

POONA SMALL CAUSE COURT NAZIR IN TROUBLE

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 19.

Mr. D. A. Mudliar, late Nazir in Poona Small Causes Court, was placed before Mr. Rodgers, the City Magistrate, and formally charged by Inspector B. V. Kelkar of the C. I. D. with criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 14,430/14/5 belonging to the Court. The accused as Court Nazir had to receive all money paid into the Small Causes Court. Under the Rules in force he was required to place to the credit of civil deposit register in the treasury all the money in excess of Rs. 200. Mr. Mudliar, it is alleged, got over this difficulty by inducing his superiors to undertake checking of the daily cash book instead of showing the book to the Registrar. In place of depositing money in the treasury he kept it himself. His operations were cut short by Mr. W'd who on the receipt of a complaint from the Accountant-General, Bombay, that the accounts of Poona Small Causes Court were not being received promptly, put another man in Mudliar's place and ordered an investigation. The result was that it was found that while the cash book showed that certain amount had been sent to the Treasury, enquiry went to shows that the sum of credit of that special account was about Rs. 13,000 short of what it should have been. The frauds covered the period from 30th October 1923 to 7th March 1924. Mr. Mudliar who had been on bail on a sum of Rs. 50,000 pending completion of the investigation, was remanded into police custody and will be tried shortly.

GUJARATHI SAHITYA PARISHAD.

OPENING OF SEVENTH SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 18.

The seventh Gujarathi Sahitya Parishad began holding its session this morning. There were about a thousand gentlemen and about 150 ladies present, among whom were Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Hon. Lallubhai Samaldas and many other distinguished persons. There were photos of well known Gujarathi literary men in the pandal.

In the beginning Sir Prabhashanker, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the literary personages and others in a short speech.

He was followed by Hon. Lallubhai who also welcomed the guests in a speech suited to the occasion. He then read out messages of sympathy received from various persons.

Then followed Mr. K. J. Sanjana who proposed Rao Bahadur Kamalashanker Trivedi to the chair in a lengthy speech.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth seconded the proposal while Mr. K. M. Jhaveri also supported the same. Then amidst prolonged cheers the President began to deliver his address.

Mother need never wean baby in advance of the normal time if she takes Lactagol, which, by stimulating the breast glands, ensures a plentiful supply of nourishing milk and so enables every mother to

Nurse Baby

at the breast without fatigue or strain. The recent great increase in the deaths of infants was mainly due to impure milk, and the remedy lies in breast feeding. Breast milk is the purest milk and the only safe food for baby, so mother should always try to breast-feed baby with the help of Lactagol before experimenting with artificial foods.

Lactagol

is a splendid strength giver and most useful in convalescence. Recommended by Nurses and Doctors. Sold by Chemists everywhere.

A Mother says: "At three months my Baby was wasting. I tried Glaxo, and he gradually recovered and gained weight. Since then he has never looked back."

Why Baby cries

Baby cries to let you know that all is not well with him: the poor little fellow has no other way of telling you. Health and happiness go hand in hand in babyhood, and Baby's cries usually mean that his food does not agree with him.

No food suits every baby, but the food that suits most babies is Glaxo. The pure, rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, it is so digestible that Baby assimilates it as easily as mother's milk. Prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water, Glaxo provides all the nourishment that Baby needs—it forms a complete feed from birth.

Glaxo
The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Don't buy Baby's Feeder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

ASK FOR THE ORIGINAL
(STAR BRAND)

MANGO PULP

of great food value and highest purity being the only perfect substitute for the ripe Indian Mango of quality on the World's Market. Highly endorsed by the responsible Press, Clubs and Hotels of this country, Europe and America. Enjoyable at all time or place. Taste, flavour and appearance empungly fresh.

REMEMBER STAR BRAND AND REFUSE IMITATION.
SOLD BY STORES AND GROCERS.
WHOLE SALE

PATELL LIMITED.

7, 161, Chuckla Street, BOMBAY, 3.

COCOGEM

WHAT SIZE COCOGEM TIN SHOULD I BUY.

COCOGEM is packed in 1, 2, 6 and 36 lb. tins to suit the convenience of every household.

Purchase the size which will last your family for a month or two, for you will remember that Cocogem does not turn rancid even when opened.

Remember one 6 lb. tin is 9 as. cheaper than 3 one lb. tins, but a 36 lb. tin will last you two months, buy that size only. You will save Rs. 4/8/0 and of greater importance reduce your Ghee Bill 50 per cent.

Consider Carefully: Cocogem Creates Cash.

Sole Distributors for Bombay, (excluding Sindh)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(25)

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity

But

nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.

VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

DIABETES SPECIALIST.

Over 23 years' experience and awarded gold medals. Of the numerous testimonials accorded by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are taken at random:—

Miss BANOO F. POACHA and Mr. N. H. GAZDER, Bombay, writes:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. IYENGAR, SPECIALIST IN DIABETES, cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha of Raipur, she is about 55, who was suffering from Diabetes for the last 5 years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. as examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.B., Bombay After the treatment it was found at the Bombay Municipal Laboratory, "Sugar Nil." We are all exceedingly sorry that we did not consult him earlier We all wish him good health and prosperity and thank him for removing sugar in her Urine entirely."

Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

Address: "GHIA BUILDING"—Khetwadi Main Road, opposite Girgaum Post Office, Bombay.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GREASE

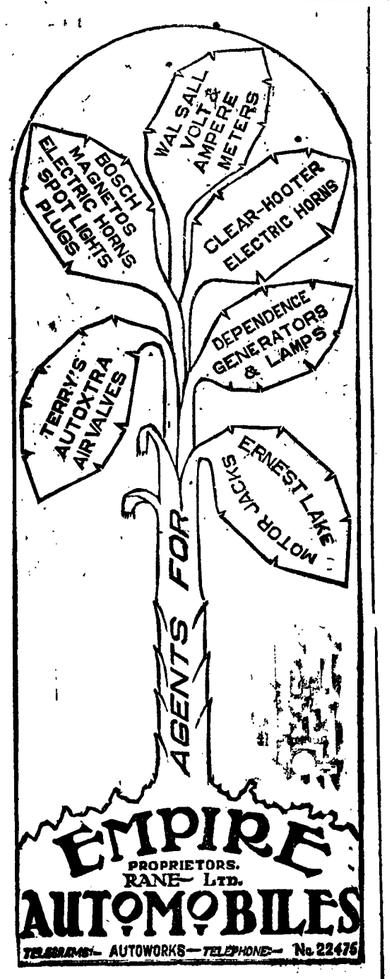
The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

58, Forbes, Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017



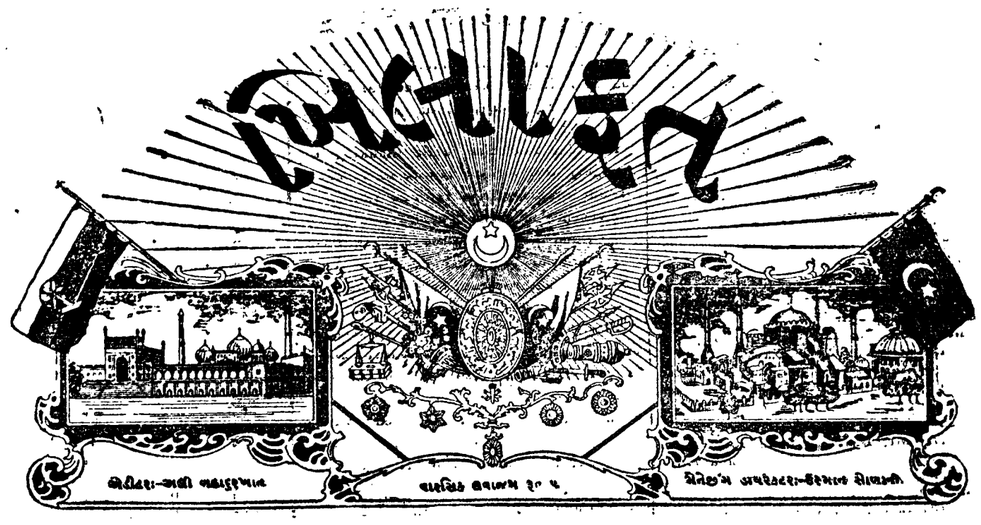
Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.



THE WEEKLY KHILAFAT

— (GUJRATI) —

INDIA'S LEADING GUJRATI JOURNAL

Widely circulated all over India, Burma and in East and South Africa. - - - - - - - -

Correspondents in Angora, Constantinople, Persia, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, Palestine, Hejaz, Burma and East and South Africa. - - - - - -

An excellent medium for advertisements. - -

Director—
OSMAN SOBANI,
143 Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WOMEN HAVE MADE THE WORLD **BEAUTIFUL:**

and that non-greasy Indian Toilet Snow

HIMANI

Makes every woman beautiful.

OF ALL CHEMISTS & STORES AT As. 12 Per Pot.

Manufactured by Bengal Perfumery and Industrial Works, 43, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

Wholesale Depot: **The Popular Pharmacy,** Grant Road, BOMBAY.

The Indian Woollen Mills Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURELY INDIA MADE

WOOLLEN GOODS:

RECIPIENTS OF 1st PRIZE & 1st CLASS CERTIFICATE IN THE LAST RED CROSS FETE.

Pure Woollen Blankets in great variety and colors, Woollen Rugs, Military Blankets, Cooly and Hospital Blankets and Lohis in different qualities and colors.

AUSTRALIAN RUGS a speciality.

WOOLLEN SHAWLS in varied size and colors.

TWEEDS, and Blue and Khaki SERGE cloth of Best make for Coat, Vest and Trousers.

Special Quality Khaki Serge for OVERCOATS. HOSIERY:—Woollen socks and stockings, under-shirts, Balaclave caps, malee caps, mufflers, etc., etc.

Up country orders promptly attended to.

Sole Selling Agents | **VIJAISING BHUGVANDASS & Co.,**
MULJI TETRA MARKET, GOVIND CHAWL, BOMBAY.
Tel. Addr: "TULSI." Tel. No. 3855.

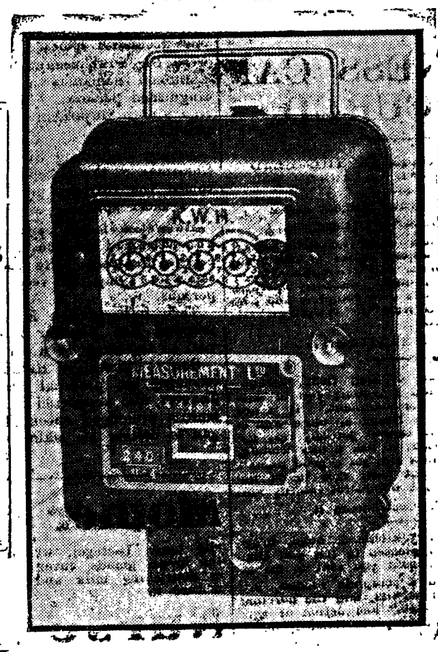
LAWRENCE & MAYO Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
FOR ALL EYESIGHT DEFECTS

HOUSE SERVICE METERS

ALTERNATING CURRENT

220/230 VOLTS SINGLE PHASE.

50 CYCLE.



3 Amps.
5 „
10 „

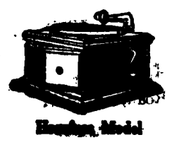
Most accurate. British Made.

Catalogue and Prices on Application.

INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,

35, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Horn Model



Gramophone Model

Table Grand Model

Portable Model

Grand Model

"His Master's Voice"

GRAMOPHONES

from

Rs. 75

to

Rs. 2,000

The Famous Trademark stands for the best in musical reproduction.

Write for illustrated catalogue

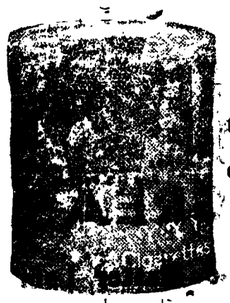
THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

28, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

No. 331.

Y. Y. Y.

Pure Virginian Cigarettes



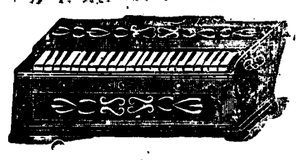
Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.

Made in England by

RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LD.

LONDON.



OUR

'New Mahin Flute'

Harmoniums have been the most popular instruments now a days.

Please ask for free Catalogue.

Parisian Company

Post Box: 414(×), CALCUTTA

Telegraphic Address:

"SANGITALAY"

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.